

MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



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No. 8



APRIL
1946

Farm · Home · School

Everywhere!



**SINCE
1858**

MACDONALD'S *Quality Tobacco Products*



Fatal Though Not Yet Serious

The average Canadian citizen is suffering a good deal of bewilderment these days as a result of the conflict of views about the seriousness of the world food situation. American and British reporters seem to be agreed that the situation constitutes an emergency. Herbert Lehman, before he laid down his office as head of UNNRA, tried to awaken the conscience of America and Herbert Hoover, especially since visiting Poland, has represented the condition as the "worst he has ever seen." On top of these reports comes word of imminent famine in India and of four million on the verge of starvation in China. More recent is the demand of Mr. La Guardia that rationing of flour be instituted in the United States.

On the other hand the Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Federal Minister of Agriculture, reporting on his European trip to a Montreal audience, appeared to deprecate the seriousness of the situation. While he recognized that hardships exist, he apparently did not think that conditions were as black as they had been painted. He instanced having meals "as good as any he had eaten in Canada" and said that nowhere had he found conditions "as bad as he had seen in Canada during the depression." While fully recognizing the need for increased production, Mr. Gardiner emphasized controlled consumption more than production and in this was apparently following the official government policy, laid down in Mr. King's speech to Parliament on March 18th.

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture, in a brief recently presented to the Government, urged a "more realistic attitude towards the present world food crisis." The brief said in part:

"If the food crisis is what many authorities tell us it is, and if we are determined to make our full contribution as a large food-producing nation, then is it not proper and realistic to do everything in our power to promote an all-out food production programme? Is there any reason why we should not have the same attitude towards this crisis, and adopt the same dynamic drive, as we did in the production of materials of war?"

"Canadian farmers would gladly respond to this urgent call for maximum food production but without

a more adequate labour supply and an immediate improvement in economic returns, they will find it quite impossible to produce to capacity." The brief pointed out that the farm labour shortage was even more critical than in the war years, and that the farmers are faced with rising costs, the most serious of which is the sharp rise in wages demanded by farm labour. "Only bold action" said the brief, "to meet the labour situation and to assure higher returns to offset higher farm costs will make it possible for producers to reach even the production figures of 1945, let alone provide increases in food so desperately needed."

Quite obviously, we need further clarification of facts if we are to know what to do. Certainly no one would argue that the saving of food is not the most expedient and immediate method of making food available. But the amount of food that eleven million Canadians can save in the next few months is small indeed compared to the amount that the same people could produce under an all-out programme in the same time.

Many citizens have been puzzled at the lateness of governments (not only our own) to recognize the food shortage. When the Dominion-Provincial Conference met last December and made plans for 1946 it did not seem to be aware of an emergency such as now seems imminent. But if that emergency does now exist and is as bad as UNNRA officials say it is, there is no reason why we should not compromise our wheat policy in the West, for instance, even at the expense of the best practices — for this one year when much of the land devastated by war is not yet back in full production as it will be by 1947. In short, should we not, if the need exists, endeavour to do in peace what we accomplished so splendidly in the years of war?

Our Cover Picture

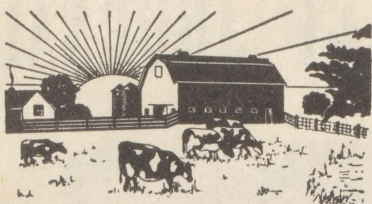
The bittern, a picture of whose nest and eggs is used on the cover this month, is also known as thunder-pump or stake-driver, on account of the peculiar noises it makes. The chipped egg in the foreground hatched a few minutes after the picture was taken by W. E. Whitehead.

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AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

Improving the Farm Home Surroundings

by A. H. Walker

Well laid out farm lawns and flower beds are assets to the whole community.

AS the lawn is the groundwork around which all other materials are planted it is imperative that it be a sward produced from lawn grass seed to be in harmony with the other improvements. This means the total removal of the old turf of couch and other rough grasses and weeds by ploughing it up somewhat shallow, disking to cut the turf up into small pieces and thereafter summer fallowing to dry the weeds out. There will be no lawn of course for that summer, just as there is no crop from a dirty field which is being similarly treated, but what a lawn you will have afterwards, just as you are expecting a heavy clean crop from the fallowed field. If for any reason the entire lawn could not be done without for a whole season, the work could be spread over two or even more years if it were extensive. If the summer fallowing is well done the rough grasses and weeds should be dried out by the end of August at the latest when it should then be ploughed a little deeper, to bury the turf and bring up some of the finer soil to act as a seedbed. When this has been done it would be well to spread a light coating of well decayed manure and harrow it in. The land is now ready for the finishing touches such as raking to an even surface, rolling to firm the seedbed, sowing the seed, light raking to cover the seed and rolling again to firm seed in the soil. This seems a lot of work and it is, but anything worthwhile is always costly in time or money or both. The type of grass for a lawn should be of a creeping nature and the one most extensively used is Kentucky Blue Grass supplemented with Red Top; the Red Top coming along faster acts as a nurse crop for the other. The rate of seeding is from 75 to 100 pounds per acre using 65% Blue Grass and 35% Red Top.

Now that we have the carpet laid we can bring along the furniture and distribute it in a pleasing manner. The chief articles of furniture in this case are a few properly placed trees, shrubs, vines, window boxes and flowers.

Trees

Well placed trees should be planted sufficiently near to the house to act as a frame for it and yet be far enough away not to make too much shade. The placing of other trees, if space permits, should be confined to the margin of the lawn, leaving the lawn open.

Vines and Trailing Plants

These plants relieve the monotony of the bare walls. In the case of stone, brick or concrete structures the walls or parts of them may be quickly covered with the self-fastening Virginian Creeper (*Ampleopsis englemanni*). As this cannot be used on wood or stucco structure, climbing honeysuckle, climbing roses and Dutchman's Pipe may be trained on wires or wooden trellises. Trailing plants such as the green and variegated Periwinkle, Wandering Jew, German Ivy and Trailing Nasturtiums grown in window boxes will also lend their quota in furnishing the walls of wood and stucco houses.

Foundation Planting

This term is used in connection with the dwelling or other buildings and means the planting of shrubs around such buildings to furnish the base of the walls, to connect the building properly with the lawn and to soften the stark appearance of the bare walls. In this planting use tall shrubs about the corners and other parts between windows where there is an expanse of bare walls, using shorter material under windows.

Marginal Planting

As the lawn should be an area apart from the surrounding farm land it must necessarily be properly enclosed. This is too often done by planting a hedge but a hedge is out of place in a rural setting and should be used only in urban sections where space is limited and all the surroundings are of a formal nature. A fitting marginal

(Continued on Inside Back Cover)



A well-planned and well-tended perennial border.

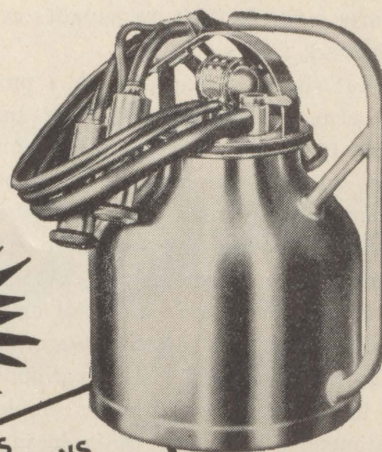
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The Poultry Feed Supply Situation is Serious

Canadian poultrymen and women may face a feed crisis in 1946. The increased use of our cereal grains for human food may seriously limit the supplies available for poultry and livestock feeding.

While the possibility of such a problem arising may, at first glance, appear serious, it does not necessarily mean that our 1946 crop of laying pullets and market chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese need suffer or be seriously curtailed in volume. Careful planning of the program and possibly closer attention to its operation will prove invaluable in meeting such an emergency.

The operator should be careful not to attempt to rear more chicks than can be properly accommodated and cared for. Do not overcrowd. Such conditions result in stunted birds, heavy mortality and hence complete loss of possibly several months feed consumption. In addition, a large number of birds that may reach semi-maturity are of little or no value for egg production or meat purposes. The strictest sanitary conditions should be maintained throughout the season as this will contribute very materially in holding the losses from disease to a minimum.

The best possible use must be made of the supplies of feed available by using properly balanced rations, as proper balance of the essential nutrients in the mixture increases the birds' efficiency in the use of the feed fed. Waste must be eliminated in feeding practice. Properly constructed hoppers should be used and these should never be filled full regardless of their type. This is not only poor feeding practice but results in a lot of spillage of feed in the pen or on the range and most of it is wasted. In addition, birds picking up this spilled feed off the floor or ground are more liable to also pick up trouble such as coccidiosis and worms.

Another place where poultrymen might not only save feed but also increase the efficiency of their operations, is by more frequent culling of the non-producers from the flock. Going over the birds once a month or even oftener is a good practice to follow and the balance of the flock will probably perform all the better for the extra room and feeding opportunities.

Good Pastures Save Feed

It has now been amply demonstrated that from ten to twenty per cent of a growing bird's feed requirements, from ten weeks of age to maturity, may be saved where good pasturage is available. If the vegetation is kept clipped short so there is an abundance of tender fresh growth at all times, it will supply a feed of high nutritional value, rich in desirable protein and containing all the essential vitamins except D, which is provided by sunlight.

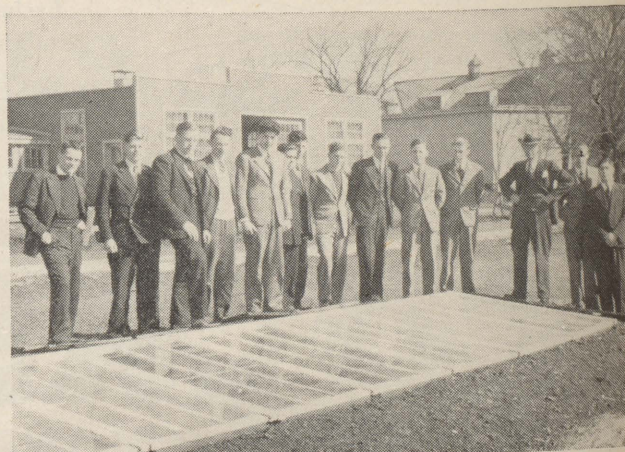
Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the value of good grass pasture in the poultry rearing and feeding program, either from the standpoint of its efficiency or

economy. It is immaterial whether the forage is from fall or spring seeded grains or permanent grass clover or alfalfa pastures as the results, both in saving of feed and quality of birds grown, will far exceed any that can be obtained on a bare range or one carrying a poor turf or even a good growth that is nearing maturity. The ideal pasture is one where the forage is from three to six inches in height. The same vegetation, if allowed to reach a height of nine inches, would probably not have more than one-half the nutritional value for poultry.

While it may not be possible to obtain an adequate and suitable pasture crop in one location on the farm or poultry plant to last throughout the season, the occasional moving of the growing birds to fresh pasture is an advantage. It will supply fresh forage and at the same time will provide fresh clean range, a decided advantage in the production of healthier stock.

The poultry producers of Canada have excelled in increasing production during the past five years. This has been accomplished as much by increased efficiency as by increased population. It is readily possible to further improve our efficiency, increasing our volume of production of eggs and poultry meat and at the same time reducing the cost per unit produced. Not only will the poultry industry be making its contribution in relieving the present near famine conditions in many parts of the world, but insofar as production costs can be reduced, Canada will be in a better position to maintain her present volume of production and find a ready market for the products. A ten per cent reduction in cost of production is just as good as ten per cent increase in selling price.

Avoid overcrowding of stock, prevent waste of feed, make the maximum use of good pastures in growing the young stock and Canada can produce as large or larger crop of poultry in 1946 than in 1945 with a lower total feed consumption than that used last year.



Senior pupils of the Ormstown High School visited Macdonald College recently. Here they are listening to Mr. A. H. Walker describe the operation of the electric hotbeds.

ANNOUNCING

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Currant Fruit Fly



Adults emerge when the currants are at this stage.

The Department of Entomology of Macdonald College has for some years been investigating possible controls for the Currant Fruit Fly, the white maggots of which cause spotting, early coloring and dropping of a large proportion of the currant and gooseberry crop. The problem has proved a difficult one. As yet no formula for complete control is known.

Much of the crop, however, may be protected or salvaged by the following practices.

1. Keeping the bushes open-pruned and well away from trees, hedges or other shelter. The adult flies emerge from the soil between May 12 and 24, depending on the season. The eggs are laid under the skins of the fruits during the *second week* after the adults appear. The week after emergence is spent mating in nearby shelter. A wood-lot or orchard is preferred, where the flies may be seen on the tree trunks and branches. Bushes nearest such shelter are always heavily infested.

2. Eliminating all ornamental, flowering currants from other shrubbery, as these usually have one or more maggots in each berry.

3. Allowing gooseberries and red currants to remain on the bushes until overripe, by which time most infested berries will have dropped or if still on the bushes will

show evident maggot exit holes in their sides and can be avoided in picking. Delayed picking results in an almost maggot-free pick.

4. Placing ripe black currants in a salt solution (1 level cup of table salt in $17\frac{1}{3}$ cups of water) in which most of the infested berries will float and may be skimmed off. Infested black currants do not drop readily nor do the maggots leave them for some time, so that delayed picking has little value for blacks.

5. Allowing fowl to scratch up the overwintering forms in the soil beneath the bushes; or small chickens may be allowed to get the maggots as they leave the dropped berries. Fall cultivating about the roots of the bushes may similarly expose many overwintering pupae. These pupae, in the soil, are formed by the maggots which enter the soil after leaving the berries. About a month elapses between the laying of the egg and the time when the maggot leaves the fruit. The pupa remains in the soil all winter.

—F. O. Morrison.



Prevent Black Leg

Black-leg is an acute infectious disease affecting cloven-hoofed animals, especially cattle and sheep. Cattle under two years of age are more susceptible than older cattle.

The germ causing this disease is soil-borne and animals usually become infected when allowed to graze on contaminated pastures. Hence the livestock losses in Canada from this infection are heaviest during the spring and summer. Nevertheless, stabled animals may contract black-leg, as a result of eating hay or straw grown on infected soil. In addition to being soil-borne, the germ is extremely resistant to sunlight and freezing, so land once infected will remain dangerous for many years. Low-lying, poorly drained land is most favorable for the germ to live in.

The rapid development of symptoms and absence of a curative treatment bring death in three to four days. Swellings develop over the most fleshy parts of the body,

lameness occurs and finally complete paralysis. Post mortem of such cases under improper conditions will contaminate the surroundings.

Deaths from *black-leg* may be prevented by two methods, namely, inoculation and avoidance of pastures known to be infected. Inoculation is by far the more practical and safe method of prevention. One preventative treatment gives an animal a life-long resistance to infection. Therefore most veterinarians recommend inoculation of each year's increase of cattle and sheep, just before they are turned out to pasture.

Within the past thirty years veterinary research experts have worked hard to develop a dependable agent to protect animals against black-leg. Today, it is known that this dreaded animal disease is entirely preventable, when reliable products are used under professional supervision.

—W. B. Durrell.



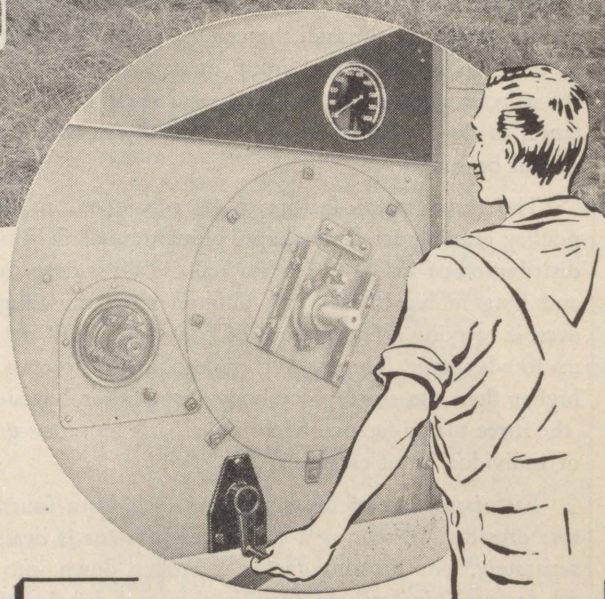
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THE hum of an All-crop Harvester is sweet music to farm families who have discovered its ability to save a wide range of grains, beans, sorghums and seeds.

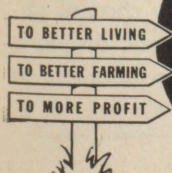
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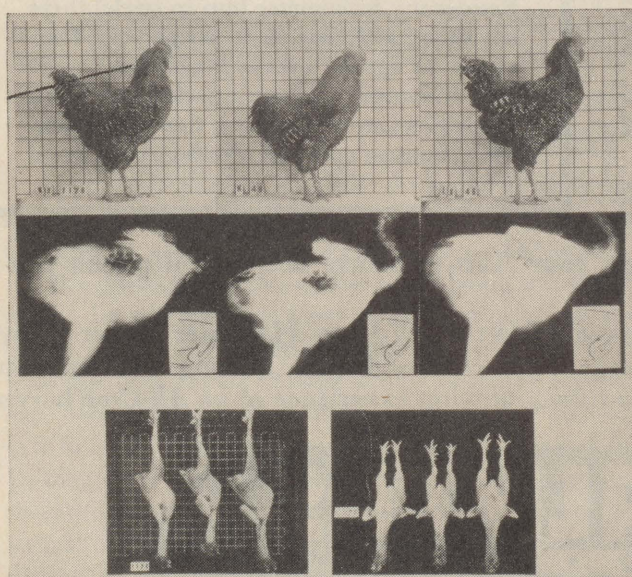
Shape Makes the Difference

by W. A. Maw

THE economic value of a group of live poultry for meat purposes is largely dependent on the general body shape represented. Body size also has an influence on market demand. The body shape or type, however, must be correct for plump muscling of breast and leg, or otherwise the dressed stock will grade below "top quality", which should be the only aim and hope of the good breeder and feeder of meat stock. A well-proportioned body is essential. When planning matings for meat production the initial thought is "body shape or type". Since "body type" is dominant through the sire in the mating, it is a relatively easy matter to largely foresee what the progeny of a mating should be through the careful physical examination of the sires used. Where group or pen matings are made the selection of the males to be used is of greater importance, as close relationship and uniformity in type and size should be sought.

The three major factors to be considered in dressed poultry grading are body shape, plumpness of fleshing and distribution of fat. If the individual carcass is deep in body and long in leg it will lack plumpness of muscling and, even if carrying a fair amount of body fat, it will not show up to advantage. The market grade of such a carcass is no higher than the scoring for body shape where considering the three major factors. Such is the basis of factor-grading of individual meat carcasses.

Factor grading of meat carcasses includes a fourth factor: dressing. In scoring a carcass, each factor is dealt with separately. The dressing factor is broken down into three sub-factors: pin feathers, tears in skin and discoloration.



A well proportioned body in the live bird gives a high quality dressed carcass. Note difference in length and depth of body, as well as length of leg, in the above males.

High quality dressed poultry must have good proportion of body to ensure plump fleshing. In turn, such plump bodied types are also most easily fattened and therefore carry the best distribution of fat over the entire body. Body shape therefore does make the difference in grade quality in the dressed stock. Good body form, however, must be accompanied by good size for the breed represented.

The importance of type and size in the sire in relation to the aim desired in the progeny cannot be over-emphasized. The stage of growth, or age in general, at which the stock is to be killed for a given desired weight is dependent on the type and size and rate of growth of the sire. A heavy weight in carcass at an early age, with a minimum of feed consumed, is the ultimate in aim in production efficiency. Correct body shape will do much to ensure that desire in attainment. Whether breeding pure or crossbred stock, the trend of body type in the progeny is towards that of the sire. The body shape and size desired in the progeny should therefore be apparent in the sire selected.

The rate of growth and size attainment, at a given age, are of major economic importance to the meat producer. The question of size or weight at any period during growth naturally favours the development of efficient strains of general-purpose pure breeds and crossbreds therefrom. As larger size and weight are desired in the intermediate stage of growth (12 to 14 weeks), the question of proportionate body shape to ensure plumpness of fleshing is of greater importance. The finishing by fattening of birds during mid-growth is most difficult when compared with the broiler or mature roaster stages.

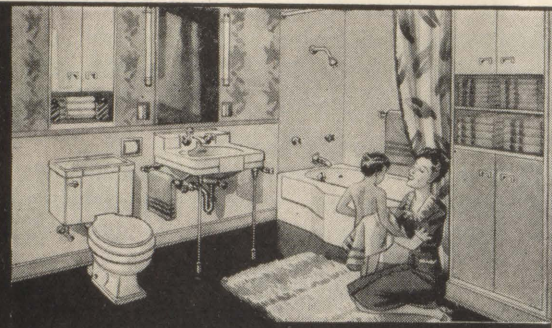
Rapid growth to get fulness of muscling at an early age is therefore a major problem in our breeding program. When coupled with fast feathering in the larger breeds, we have the ideal for future economic meat production.

How does Pullorum disease affect baby chicks?

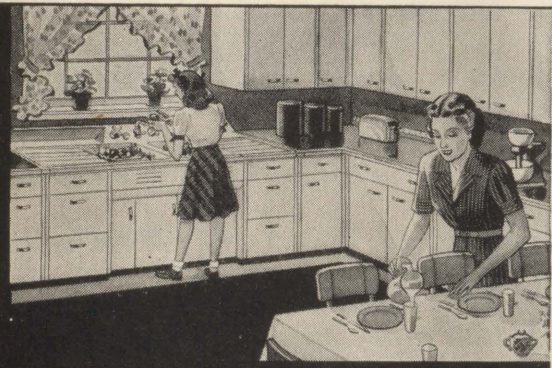
Chicks may be infected in the incubator due to infected eggs being set in the same tray. In spite of the blood-tested parent stock, it is possible that a pullorum-carrier female may be in the flock unknown until the disease is manifested in the chicks a few days after hatching. General pullorum symptoms are: lack of appetite, frequent peeping as if in distress, lack of vigour, droopy wings, rough appearing feathers (where present in wings), shortened bodies, white excreta which is sometimes pasty, and a tendency to stay under the hover. Where undue mortality occurs it is advisable to have the chicks checked immediately by a poultry pathologist. An accurate diagnosis is very important to ensure following proper procedure to eradicate the disease if present.

a CRANE WATER SYSTEM

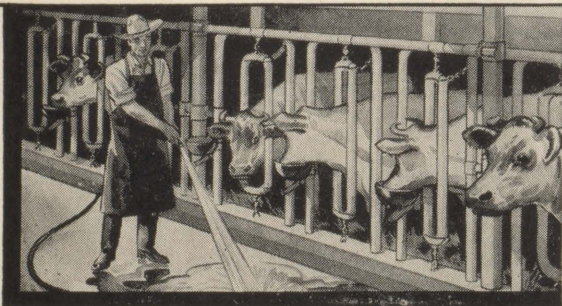
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If you do not enjoy the advantages of running water on your farm, now's the time to plan for the installation of a complete Crane water system, including an efficient Crane pump, sparkling, easily cleaned Crane plumbing fixtures in the bathroom, kitchen and laundry and Crane piping throughout. Not only will running water add to your comfort and convenience in the house, but in the barns and feed lot, it will reduce labor and help increase production.

Planning a water system calls for an expert's help. And there is one nearby . . . your Plumbing and Heating Contractor. Why not visit him the next time you're in town? He will help you develop a system to exactly fit your needs.

Obviously, the demand of farm owners is so great that everyone cannot be supplied with a new water system at once. But now is the time to get your plans ready—to place your order for a pump and decide on a bathroom and kitchen arrangement that will provide you with the maximum comfort and convenience as soon as equipment becomes available.

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New Brunswick's Agricultural Engineering Service

THE New Brunswick Department of Agriculture introduced an Agricultural Engineering Service in the spring of 1943. This was the first effort made in the province to provide a special service in this field. Since the beginning the Service has proved very popular with the farmers and in spite of the limitations imposed by the shortage of trained personnel, considerable attention has been given to the various engineering problems associated with farming in this province.

During the war years farm machinery repair demonstrations were held in parts of the province in an effort to interest farmers in the proper care and maintenance of farm machinery, and to demonstrate how repairs should be made. Two types of meetings were held; daytime outdoor meetings during the summer months where repairs were demonstrated on actual machines and special emphasis placed on care and maintenance, and evening meetings using charts, motion pictures and illustrated lectures during the winter months, with particular reference on overhaul. Both types of meeting were well received.

In the farm building field an effort has been made to provide a consultation service in connection with the building, repair and remodelling of farm buildings. Because of the shortage of trained help the service was forced to use existing plans available from outside sources and the farmers were visited and advised how best to adopt these to suit his own particular needs. As building materials and labour become available it is expected that this service will be used to a considerable extent by the farmers of the province, and plans are being made to expand the service to meet the expected demand.

Farm Land Improvement Service

Although the fields of farm buildings and machinery have received considerable attention since the introduction of the Agricultural Engineering Service in 1943, by far the greater percentage of the time has been given to farm land improvement work, at least during the summer months when this work could be done. Work done during the first two years was largely experimental, although a great deal was actually accomplished in certain districts. During this time considerable attention was given to the testing and development of satisfactory equipment for land cleaning, land breaking and ditching. Rapid expansion of the service was naturally limited during this period due to the shortage of satisfactory equipment. It is expected that with equipment more readily available this service will be expanded over a period of years so that this equipment will be available to farmers in all parts of the province.

At the present time the Department owns and operates a number of 60 H.P. crawler tractors equipped with angle-dozers. It has been decided that this equipment is most satisfactory size for general purpose work, and angle dozers rather than bull dozers were selected due to their superior

ability in building farm roads and general grading work. A unit now consists of an angle dozer, a Vee type ditcher of the Department's own design, and a three furrow heavy duty disc breaker plow.

During the year just past this equipment worked on over 250 farms in this province. During this time the following work was accomplished: 229,000 feet of open ditch installed; 150 acres of rough land plowed; stumps removed from 274 acres of new land for settlers, and over 800 hours of general bull dozing and grading work done.

With the completion of experimental work the Minister of Agriculture recently announced a new "Farm Land Improvement Policy" which has as its objective the encouragement of greater and more efficient production of field crops on the farms of this province, insofar as this can be accomplished by the improvement of land drainage, the breaking of new land on farms and the elimination of other physical handicaps by the use of heavy earth moving equipment.

The work will be paid for by the farmer at a rate that will cover the main items of operating expense; in addition, the farmer is required to provide board and lodging for the operators while the equipment is working on his farm.

Farmers taking advantage of this service will, on the average, receive the following benefits for each dollar spent:

175 feet of open ditch with an average depth of 30 inches installed — or one quarter of an area of rough land cleared of stumps and plowed — or from 150 to 450 cubic yards of earth moved.

This policy promises to be of considerable benefit to all farmers in New Brunswick. For the first time, equipment is available at reasonable rates to do the heavy work that could not be done by hand or with ordinary farm equipment. The number of requests for use of the equipment already on file indicates that full use will be made of this new service. The policy is under the direction of J. Arnold Roberts.



Stumping land for settlers in Gloucester County, N.B.

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

FARMERS' BULLETIN

POULTRY SALES

Effective March 7, a maximum charge of two cents per pound above the wholesale ceiling price will be allowed on sales of less than carload lots of dressed poultry, either graded or ungraded, when made direct to public eating places.

Another order sets prices, both retail and wholesale, for authorized portions of either frozen or fresh cut-up chicken or fowl. All charges are included in the prices, and slight differentials are shown by periods and zones. The periods are January 1 to March 31, April 1 to August 31, and September 1 to December 31. The zones are designated (1) which includes British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes, and (2) the Prairie Provinces. For the remainder of the year the retail prices are:

Description of Authorized Portion	In Area (1) Eastern Canada and B.C.			
	April 1 to Aug. 31		Sept. 1 to Dec. 31	
	Chicken	Fowl	Chicken	Fowl
	c. per lb.	c. per lb.	c. per lb.	c. per lb.
Leg	83	67	77	61
Breast	83	73	77	67
Back	21	16	15	10
Wing	36	36	30	30
Heart or Gizzard	36	36	30	30
Liver	76	76	70	70

In Area (2) prices are three cents lower in each case than in Area (1) from April 1 to August 31, and two cents lower from September 1 to the end of the year.

- More specific descriptions of these portions are as follows:
- The gizzard must have contents and lining removed. Wings must be removed at the socket joint and must include all wing meat.
- Legs must be removed at the hip joint and include the complete thigh, thigh meat and oyster but not the ilium of ischium bones.
- The breast is the section made after removing wings and legs by cutting along the outside of the oyster socket ilium and through the ribs where they connect with the spine.
- The back is what remains after wings, legs and breast have been removed. The back includes the neck.
- This order came into force March 5 last.

REMOVAL OF VEGETABLE SUBSIDIES

The per ton subsidies formerly paid by the Agricultural Food Board during 1945 on tomatoes, peas, corn, and

green and waxed beans for processing, will not be paid on the 1946 crop. Nor will the per dozen subsidy, formerly payable by Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation Limited, be paid on any of the above-mentioned products invoiced and shipped after the following dates, regardless of pack years: peas, May 31; green and waxed beans, June 30; tomatoes and tomato juice (largely 31 gals.), August 31. Instead, it is expected there will be increases in canners' maximum ceiling prices to substantially compensate for the reduction in subsidies on the 1946 crop.

JAM SUBSIDY REMOVED

On and after March 1, subsidy payments to manufacturers on sales of jams and jellies will be discontinued, and adjustments in ceiling prices equivalent will be allowed. This means the maximum retail price will be raised by approximately 4 cents on the standard 2 pound (24 fluid ounce) jars but adjustments will vary according to variety, grade and size of container.

EDIBLE BEEF TALLOW

The general tight supply situation on lard and shortening has stimulated consumer purchases of beef tallow. According to zone, consumer purchase prices of from 16 to 18 cents are effective as of March 1.

RATION NEWS

Ration Book No. 6 is being prepared to Canadians in the Fall. This is necessary owing to the critical world food shortage, and because meat and sugar ration coupons in the 1945 book will be used up by that time. As in the past, distribution will be in the hands of the Local Ration Boards.

The pink sugar ration coupons numbered 46 to 70 and meat coupons M1 to M28 are cancelled as of March 31. As in March there will be three sugar-preserves coupons valid in April (see note).

FARMERS' RATION COUPONS

	Butter	Meat	Sugar-Preserves
April 4	R-5	31	S-5
April 11	—	32	—
April 18	R-6	33	S-6 and S-7
April 25	—	34	—

NOTE:—Although pink sugar coupons numbered 46 to 70 expire March 31, persons who have saved up a few coupons to buy maple syrup or maple sugar may, prior to that date, turn them in to the Local Ration Board in exchange for vouchers. Vouchers must be obtained because it is illegal to send loose coupons through the mail when buying maple products. Until May 31, 80 fluid ounces of maple syrup may be purchased with one sugar-preserves coupon; after May 31 it will buy 48 ounces of maple syrup.

For further particulars of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board



CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

Market Comments

Among the many important recent events is the early opening of navigation which established a record at the Port of Montreal. With grain awaiting shipment and Europe in such dire need of food this is very fortunate.

FORTUNE'S FAVOURITE

The early opening of navigation added to the above average yields during the war years would almost lead one to believe that Canada was fortune's favourite in furnishing food when it was so badly needed. This is probably the reason why so much is expected of Canada when food is scarce. The potential production is great, yet it is well to remember that seasons vary and that it is not to be expected that such phenomenal luck can continue indefinitely. The United States has shared the good crops. Last year's record wheat crop is not expected to be duplicated this year — yet a good crop of winter wheat is expected. Yet with all the production of North America in recent years, grain is now scarce — partly due to the use of wheat and corn in place of other feeds and the use of wheat for live stock feed when storage space was exhausted.

GRAIN PRICES RISE

Recent announcements proclaim an advance of 5 cents per bushel in the price of both barley and oats.

NEW BRITISH CONTRACTS

The new contracts with Britain in meats and dairy products provide for a new price for bacon of \$25.00 per cwt. Grade A, F.O.B. seaboard. This is an advance of \$2.50 per cwt. This price will prevail for the remainder of 1946 and 1947. The 1948 price will be not less than the past price of \$22.50 per cwt. — but the 1948 price will be subject to further negotiation. Minimum volume under the contract is 350 million pounds in 1947 and 400 million in 1948. The bonus of \$3.00 per hog on grade A and \$2.00 on grade B is reduced to \$2.00 and \$1.00. No

changes in prices have been reported for cheese and eggs, the quantities being arranged being 125,000,000 lbs. of cheese and 1,750,000 cases of shell eggs and 5,000 tons of dried eggs in 1947.

PRODUCING FOOD ON ORDER

These contracts indicate an approach to the policy of producing food on order. This policy has been followed for many foods such as fluid milk for years.

Trend of Prices

	March 1945	Feb. 1946	March 1946
	\$	\$	\$
LIVE STOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.	12.38	12.95	13.15
Cows, good, per cwt.	9.05	9.60	9.70
Cows, common, per cwt.	6.98	7.65	7.58
Canners and cutters, per cwt.	5.55	6.60	6.43
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	14.98	16.50	15.38
Veal, common, per cwt.	13.47	13.25	13.60
Lambs, good, per cwt.
Lambs, common, per cwt.	8.70	12.45	10.75
Bacon hogs, B1, dressed, per cwt.	17.83	19.25	17.97
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.35	0.36	0.36
Cheese, per lb.	0.21	0.22	0.22
Eggs, grade A large, per dozen	0.35½	0.36	0.36
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus, per lb.	0.29¾	0.29	0.29¾
Chicken, dressed, milk fed A, per lb.	0.36	0.36	0.36¾
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples B.C. Winesaps, Extra Fancy, large box	3.97
Apples, B.C. McIntosh, per box	3.25-3.40	3.95
Potatoes, Quebec No. 1, per 75 lb. bag	1.70-1.80	1.90	1.90
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	29.00	29.00	29.00

Luceville Cooperative — A Success

The Luceville Farm Co-operative recently reported that 3,457,273 pounds of milk were delivered to the cheese factory and 332,497 pounds of cheese were turned out in 1945. 100 percent graded No. 1. 110 of the factory's 112 patrons are members of the society. The co-operative had a business turnover of \$157,444.90, 50 percent of which represents dairy products. Grain, mashes, fertilizers, potatoes and livestock sales supply the other half.

The society is one of the most active of the Rimouski district. It should reach even higher levels during 1946.

Thurso Co-op Expands

A total business of \$277,820 and an increase of \$20,000 over 1944 was reported at the recent Annual meeting of the Thurso Agricultural Co-operative. Over 100 members and Agronomes J. W. Delaney, Marcel Ste. Marie, J. T. Rollin and Erard Seguin, were present.

Eighty percent of this increase is due to the operations of the butter factory, which received 25,000 pounds more butter from its patrons, and recorded a total make of 463,286 pounds — a record. Paying an average price of 37.4

cents per pound of butter fat, the Co-operative made a net surplus of \$6,895.94.

The Thurso Co-operative has 152 members, chiefly from the parishes of Thurso and Plaisance. It operates a buying and selling service in addition to the butter factory.

During the year the Co-operative built a warehouse and installed an elevator in it, and also put up a mill in which to make balanced feeds. The mill has been in operation since the first of February and farmers are benefiting from it already.

J. W. Delaney, regional agronomer, congratulated the co-op and also each individual member for the work they had accomplished and on the spirit of cooperation that was evident. He stressed the importance and the size of the co-operative movement in the district. "The co-operatives of the district and the Thurso co-op in particular," he said, "have contributed to the increase in income of the farmers and have improved the quality of their products. The best butter to be found on the Hull and Ottawa markets comes from our co-ops."

Farm Cash Income

The preliminary estimate of cash income from the sale of farm products in 1945 is placed at \$1,654,165,000 by the Dominion bureau of statistics. This is a decrease of \$145 million or about 8 per cent from the \$1,799,000,000 cash income in 1944.

The decrease in income occurred largely in the prairie

provinces, mainly due to reduced marketings of wheat, barley and hogs. The decline in Saskatchewan was \$117 million, Alberta \$47 million and Manitoba \$21 million.

By provinces, farm cash income for the past three years was:

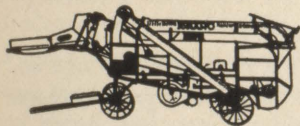
	1945	1944	1943
	—million dollars—		
Prince Edward Island	15.7	13.8	14.1
Nova Scotia	25.9	26.6	24.9
New Brunswick	34.0	32.2	30.8
Quebec	223.7	216.9	199.2
Ontario	436.8	410.6	383.7
Manitoba	152.6	174.0	145.7
Saskatchewan	410.2	527.2	328.5
Alberta	284.6	332.0	220.7
British Columbia	70.7	65.8	55.8
Total	1,654.2	1,799.1	1,402.1

Hereford Bull Brings 12,500 Guineas

A new British record for Herefords was set at the Hereford, England, cattle market recently when the yearling champion, Weston Masterpiece, bred and exhibited by C. H. Morris of Weston Court, Pembridge, was sold for 12,500 guineas in exactly three minutes of spirited bidding. The purchaser, O. S. Hellyer, owns a fleet of fishing trawlers at Hull and operates a beef cattle business as a side-line.

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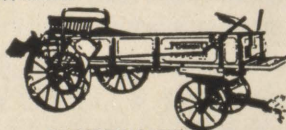
ALL-STEEL THRESHER

The Forano All-Steel Thresher is our pride, particularly good performance, quality and quantity; secondly, because it is a well built machine; thirdly, because it has a good appearance.



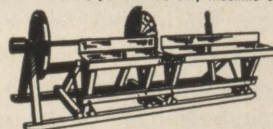
ROOT CUTTER

Forano Root Cutter can be driven by hand or motor. It is roller bearing mounted, rendering it easy to operate.



SPREADER

The Forano light weight and light draft Manure Spreader, with a capacity of 40 to 45 bushels, has a wide reputation for its performance with two medium weight horses. Maintenance cost is very low with a Forano Spreader.



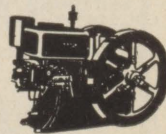
QUEBEC THRESHER

The Forano-Quebec Thresher is a well known machine, long appreciated for its simplicity, performance and low price; characterized by a patented screen made in two inversely operating parts — the only machine of its kind.



MOTOR

The stationary Gasoline Engine is gradually regaining the confidence of the farmers because time has proved that slow speed stationary engines last a lifetime without trouble. The Forano is an old timer still on the job.



CORDWOOD SAW FRAME

Buy a Forano Cordwood Saw Frame. It is simple — heavy — well made and will last a lifetime.

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The Brockville Co-operative Association

by Edgar Clow

Growth in co-operative enterprise in the Brockville area of Leeds County, Ontario, has been marked in the past ten months. On April 1st, 1945, the newly-formed Brockville Co-operative Association took over the plant of the Brockville Creamery and Storage Co., at the head of Georgina Street in Brockville, but retained its former owner and manager, W. W. Dool, a man highly respected by the farm people, as manager of the new business. From a few trial carloads of feed, brought in before the building was purchased and unloaded directly off car to the farmers, the feed business has grown until now even the shortage of space is no longer a serious handicap, as feed can often be unloaded directly from the car on the siding adjoining the property to farmer's trucks waiting beside the platform. An extension of the plant, capable of holding one thousand bags, together with some storage space on the top floor and the alleys, helps to alleviate the shortage of space. When a new truck, now on order, arrives, the problem will be simplified even further, and handling cut to a minimum. Mill-feeds, chop grains, concentrates, complete rations, etc., are all handled. In addition, farm supplies such as roofing, fencing, rope, batteries, oil, insecticides, electric heaters, electric motors, pressure pumps, etc., are sold. Even the lack of a showroom is scarcely a deterrent to business as supplies of these articles are limited as yet, and ready sales can be made of all quotas received. This spring's business will include a full line of poultry equipment, fertilizer, fencing, cedar shingles, etc. Milk coolers, electric ranges, gas ranges, radios, refrigerators and vacuum cleaners will be sold when supplies can be acquired. A few milking-machines have been sold, and on these, dividends have already been paid. Seed grains, clover and grass seeds will also be available this spring.

Efficient Egg Handling

Now for a look at that part of the enterprise which was originally handled by the Creamery Company. The Eastern Ontario Poultry Pools Co-operative, which rented quarters on the premises, is now a part of the new Co-operative enterprise, having amalgamated with the Co-operative Association. This year, with a definite shortage of poultry meats, ceiling prices have readily been paid, and all supplies have been quickly absorbed by local wholesale demand. The egg business, a carryover from the Creamery and Storage days, has received additional impetus under the capable management of genial Lawrence Lalonde, assistant manager of the Co-operative, who spent ten years with the Federal Department of Agriculture as poultry products inspector. He spent three years in Ottawa, two in Brockville in the days of the Poultry Pool, and the last five were spent in Forest in Lambton County, the county with the greatest poultry population per acre of any in

Ontario. Under his direction, with the employment of more efficient help and the use of modern equipment, the business of handling eggs has taken great strides. A Douglas egg-grading machine (double), the only one of its kind in Eastern Ontario, takes care of nearly seventy-five cases per day. With immediate service to farmers the aim, Mr. Lalonde states, there should be no congestion of eggs this spring. With eggs moving rapidly, quality will not deteriorate, and likelihood of errors lessens when eggs do not pile up for more than a day or two at a time.

A significant development in marketing conditions, too, is the purchase on spot by the carload of Grade A Large and Grade A Medium eggs by the Export Products Board at seaboard price. The saving of transportation costs to Montreal means an increase of one cent per dozen to producers and with a carload a week being sold now and an expected increase to two carloads soon, this extra return is sizable. Egg grading stations at Lansdowne, Gananoque, Merrickville, Kemptville, Brinston and Chesterville benefit by this arrangement, as they can ship eggs already graded to the Brockville depot for stencilling and government inspection. Oversize A Large eggs, together with A Pullets and B's, go to Trenton, for breaking and processing to egg powder for overseas shipment.

Storage Lockers

The storage space consists of four hundred lockers — "all rented", says Mr. Lalonde, in a quick rejoinder. There is short hold storage at 32° for fruit and vegetables, as well as for cheese, and cheese is, of course, a main concern in Leeds County. There is sharp freezing at 10° below for special requirements, and also the 10° above which is the general locker temperature for ordinary storage purposes.

In the creamery, butter is being made all the time, and an increased output is likely when cream prices become more satisfactory.

The plant employs about thirty people, some of them veterans of World War II. The association itself has 410 members, and \$31,643.70 has been subscribed in member loans. Stanley Ralph, RR 1, Brockville, is president, and Arden H. Baker, Avondale Farm, is secretary.

Jersey cows are noted producers of milk rich in butterfat, but not even the most ardent Jersey owner can lay claim to such a versatile animal as the one offered for sale by a Summerland, British Columbia, farmer, who advertised in the Penticton Herald as follows: "For Sale, Jersey heifer, milking 8 quarts and portable billiard and pool table complete."

Poultry Questions Answered

by W. A. Maw

How can young chicks be trained to roost early?

Chicks should be trained to roost at four weeks of age. Provide portable roosts covered with small mesh wire on the underside. These roosts may be slanted from floor to regular roosts, or only against the wall for roosting while in the colony brooder houses.

How should brooder houses be cleaned?

Brooder houses and all feeding and watering equipment should be cleaned by thorough scraping, scrubbing and washing to remove all adhering material and all exposed surfaces thoroughly washed. Use one can of household lye to each 15 gallons of hot water for final washing to destroy coccidia or parasite eggs which may possibly be left in cracks or crevices in the floor, lower walls or equipment. When dry the final treatment should be spraying with an approved disinfectant. All portable equipment should be exposed to direct sunshine out-of-doors.

Can chicks be allowed out on the ground at an early age?

Chicks may be allowed to go out on the ground close by the brooder house only if the area is a new one, or has been cultivated and a new crop of grasses or fall rye is available. Clean ground for young chicks is an essential, since coccidia or parasitic infestations are most easily picked up before six weeks of age. The brooder houses should be located on new land each year, if at all possible. Wire sun-porches may be arranged for early season use, thus giving the young birds access to direct sunlight.

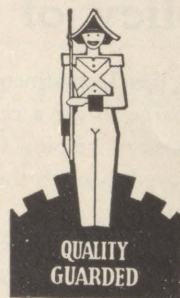
How can the number of chicks per female breeder be increased for the breeding season?

If greater efficiency is to be the result of the new crop of chickens, they must be the progeny of only the best producing females bred to superior males. The high producers lay more eggs during the breeding season, but these eggs must be fertilized by vigorous males from high hatching dams, thus ensuring high hatchability. Proper care of the eggs, while holding for setting, is very important.

The feeding of the breeders, however, is equally as important as the breeding of the stock. Feed a breeder or hatching ration throughout the season and make sure that the pullets or hens are maintaining full body condition. Poor production and fertility will result from poor body condition.

Close observation of the breeding stock is necessary to keep both males and females in best body condition and health. It is often advisable to feed the males extra feed by themselves to ensure full-feeding and good body condition. Feed green feeds when possible, either fresh or dehydrated products will assist greatly in maintaining general physical condition necessary for good breeding results.

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Beatty steel stalls fill a vital need these days when world supplies of food are at an all-time low. Beatty stalls stable cows in greater comfort; comfortable cows give more milk. Beatty stalls cut labour costs to the very minimum. You can tie four or untie six cows in Beatty stanchion-equipped stalls in the same time as it takes to handle one cow tied with a chain. For increased profits fit your stable with Beatty. Write us.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

A Policy of Soil Improvement

The soil improvement policy of the Department of Agriculture permits the Minister in charge to use a certain proportion of his budget for the purpose of helping farmers who need to have their land improved through the use of bulldozers or similar machines.

It is stipulated that the Minister shall designate the contractors who shall do the work and that he shall make contracts with them setting out the conditions under which the work shall be done. **ONLY WORK THAT HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE PROVISIONS IS ELIGIBLE FOR GRANTS. CONSEQUENTLY, NO GRANT CAN BE ALLOWED FOR ANY WORK DONE WITHOUT PREVIOUS AUTHORIZATION.**

Policy and regulations

1. On the strength of contracts entered into with selected contractors, the Department of Agriculture grants \$3.00 per hour for improvement work done by the said contractors, and the individual farmer pays the balance of the rental fixed by the contract.

2. Every farmer concerned must pay his share, in advance, to an agronomer or an instructor on the Department of Agriculture staff, on or before the arrival of the machinery on his land.

3. Only 20 hours of work will be allowed on each individual farm, to make sure that the greatest possible number of farms may be worked on each season.

4. 450 hours of work in the same parish, or within a radius of 10 miles, are required before a bulldozer can be sent.

Charges

Rentals approved by the Department of Agriculture for caterpillar tractors equipped with bulldozers are given below. Horsepower is computed as drawbar pull, not as belt horse power.

- (a) Bulldozers of from 20 to 30 H.P. from \$4.00 to \$4.50 per hour of work
- (b) Bulldozers of from 30 to 45 H.P. from \$5.00 to \$6.00 per hour of work
- (c) Bulldozers of from 45 to 60 H.P. from \$6.00 to \$7.00 per hour of work
- (d) Bulldozers of from 60 to 80 H.P. from \$7.00 to \$8.00 per hour of work

Procedure

Farmers who want improvement work done on their farms (levelling, clearing, stump removal, stone removal, burying of stone piles or stones fences, repair or construction of farm roads, rounding up of plow lands, spreading of ditch banks, re-digging of line ditches, etc., etc.) by machinery rented from contractors and the cost of which is partially borne by the Department of Agriculture, should get together and sign a formal request. This should be endorsed by the local agronomer and sent by him to the Farm Machinery Division, Department of Agriculture, Quebec.

As a help to the Department, the names of contractors in the district who own bulldozers and who might undertake the work at the prices offered should be sent in with the requests. The following information should be given:

- (a) Name or firm name of the contractor.
- (b) Full address.
- (c) Make and number of the tractor.
- (d) Make and number of the bulldozer.
- (e) Rental per hour asked by the contractor.

Charges for bulldozers owned by the Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture owns a fleet of bulldozers which can be used to

- 1. Spread the soil left on ditch banks by mechanical shovels.
- 2. Do general farm improvement work.

Spreading soil

A certain amount of equipment is used every year to spread the soil left on the edges of drainage ditches dug by the mechanical shovels of the Department of Agriculture.

This soil can be spread about a year after the ditch was dug and, if requested by the municipal corporations concerned, the Department of Agriculture can assign bulldozers to this work, under certain conditions, among which is **REIMBURSEMENT AT THE RATE OF \$1.50 PER HOUR FOR THE USE OF THE EQUIPMENT.**

Farm improvement

If all the bulldozers are not required for the purpose mentioned above, some equipment may be used for general farm improvement work.

Farmers who need this type of work done (levelling,

clearing, stump removal, stone removal, burying of stone piles or stone walls, repair or construction of farm roads, rounding up of plow lands, removal of ditch banks, re-digging of line ditches, etc., etc.) by the Department of Agriculture's machinery, may get together and make a formal request to this effect. This request should be endorsed by the agronome and sent by him to the Farm Machinery Division, Department of Agriculture, Quebec, P.Q.

A Policy of Assistance in the Purchase of Bulldozers

This policy of the Department of Agriculture is designed to assist agricultural associations, either already organized or being organized, which intend to purchase and operate bulldozers or similar equipment for farm improvement for the benefit of the farmers of their districts.

If it is considered advisable, the Department may assist by advancing, at the time of purchase, a sum equal to half the cost of the equipment, up to a maximum of \$5000. This advance shall be considered as a grant of \$3.00 per hour, paid in advance on account of work to be done in farm improvement. All this is conditional on the following:

- A. That the group or organization of farmers involved,
 1. Have first presented a complete and definite proposal or project to the Minister or Deputy Minister and have obtained approval thereof;
 2. Organize according to the Co-operative Soci-

The charges at present in effect for this type of work are as follows:

- (a) Bulldozers, 20 to 30 H.P. \$1.50 per hour of work.
- (b) Bulldozers, 30 to 45 H.P. \$2.50 per hour of work.
- (c) Bulldozers, 45 to 65 H.P. \$3.50 per hour of work.
- (d) Bulldozers, 65 H.P. and over \$4.50 per hour of work.
- (e) Bulldozers, 65 H.P. and equipped with a mechanical scraper \$5.00.

ties' Act of the Province of Quebec,

3. Have set up capital shares equal to or exceeding 70% of the purchase price of the equipment which they consider necessary.
- B. That the co-operative society so organized represent the interest of the farming population of the parishes of the district.
- C. That the said co-operative society undertake to carry out improvement work on the farms of the district within two years from the date of purchase of the equipment, which shall be equivalent to the amount advanced divided by \$3.00 per hour (the amount of the usual grant); and that organization and direction of the work be under the supervision of the authorities of the Department of Agriculture.

Holstein Breeders Meet in Montreal

The Quebec branch of the Holstein Friesian Association of Canada held its annual meeting in Montreal last month, and learned from the secretary, Hermas Lajoie, that they now have a membership of 1,251 who registered 6,365 head of cattle during 1945.

The delegates heard experts discuss subjects of major importance, including Bang's Disease control, market situations, R.O.P. testing and listened to a statement from R. P. Sabourin of the future of the General Society. His Honour the Mayor of Montreal, Hon. Antonio Elie, Dr. Sevenster, Dutch Consul, and G. DeLeFerrere, vice-consul for

Argentina, were also present and spoke briefly.

The secretary's annual report stressed the value and importance of local breeding clubs, 15 of which are now organized. The field days, exhibitions, sales, etc. which they promote during the season, and the support they give to exhibitions such as those of Quebec, Lachute, Ormstown and Sherbrooke, are of particular importance in publicizing the breed, the secretary stated.

Mr. Paphnuce Bonin of Notre Dame des Lourdes was elected president for 1946, and J. A. Brown of Huntingdon became vice-president.

Quebec Holds Its Place In Butter Production

During 1945 the Province of Quebec produced 88,110,958 pounds of butter, a larger amount than any other province. 94.13% of this graded first quality, 5½% was second quality, which leaves practically nothing in inferior grades.

While a general decline of 1.8% was recorded for butter production in Canada in 1945, Quebec's production increased 7.2%. There was a marked decrease in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and only increased production in other provinces averted a still greater butter shortage than we already have.

In cheese production Quebec ranks second to Ontario in quantity, and third in quality. (Ontario and Quebec together account for 94% of all cheese made in Canada; 61½% in Ontario and 32½% in Quebec). Although Quebec's increased butter production brought about a reduction in cheese output of 3.4%, we still marketed 59,845,590 pounds in 1945.

The rookie had fired 40 rounds without even hitting the target. "Where the devil are your shots going?" yelled the captain.

Back came the answer: "You've got me. All I know is that they're leaving here all right."

Keeping After the Corn Borer

The vigorous policy which has been followed in the past few years by the Department of Agriculture to keep the corn borer in check has brought down the average infestation in this province from 50.8% in 1940 to 4.5% in 1945. Much of the credit for this highly gratifying result goes to the efforts of the municipal councils who appoint their local inspectors to see that the regulations concerning the destruction of all corn refuse are strictly enforced.

Success in an effort of this kind is assured only if everyone co-operates fully, and municipal councils are urged to do their part again this year. Where a corn-borer regulation is on the books, it need only be enforced; councils which have not appointed inspectors should do so without delay.

The Provincial Law states that it is compulsory that all corn refuse and remnants of the last harvest be completely destroyed before June 1st. Inspectors of the Department of Agriculture will help the municipal inspectors to round up all growers who refuse to comply with the regulation.

French Canadian Horses go to the West Indies

Officials of the Horse Division of the Department of Agriculture recently selected the French Canadian stallion Camelon de Cap Rouge 2841 to fill an order received from Antigua in the British West Indies. He is a bay stallion, 6 years of age and graded "A".

It is to be hoped that Camelon de Cap Rouge will give satisfaction to the breeders at Antigua; it may be that this experiment will open up a new market for Quebec-bred horses, particularly if his sons and daughters find their way to some of the neighbouring islands.

One of the reasons for the selection of this particular animal apart from his worth, was his colour. There is a certain horse fly in the West Indies which apparently prefers dark-coloured horses, and lighter coloured horses apparently do not suffer so much from its attacks.

A pure-bred Canadian mare and two more stallions are being shipped this month, and a Percheron stallion is also going to St. Lucia.

New Breed Secretary Appointed

Marc Leclerc has been appointed Secretary of the Canadian Horse and Cattle Breeders' Society to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Jean Paul Lettre. He has been propagandist for this breed since 1940, a position in which he did excellent work, and has wide experience in various fields of animal husbandry.

He is a graduate of Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere and has held a number of posts in the Department of Agriculture. He has judged at many fairs and exhibitions, has organized several shipments of cattle and other livestock, and is well known to breeders in Quebec and elsewhere.

1946 Feeders' Guide Ready

The Quebec Feed Board's "Feeders' Guide", 1946 edition, is now ready for distribution. Copies may be obtained free from the Information and Research Service of the Department at Quebec.

This 62-page booklet gives general information on the feeding of farm livestock, details of feed mixtures for each class of livestock, descriptions of the most commonly used feeds and information about mineral and vitamin requirements. In making up the "Guide" the authors have availed themselves of the very latest information on animal nutrition and marketing conditions.

New Agronome for Lennoxville

Mr. Jean Martin, B.S.A., Oka, has been acting as official agronome for Lennoxville since March 1st, having been appointed to succeed Alphonse Schiller.

His varied career, which included positions as Secretary to Prof. Toupin at Oka, manager of a poultry farm, potato inspector for the Federal Department of Agriculture, assistant agronome at Cochrane, Ont., professor at the agricultural school at Mont Laurier and instructor-agronome at Magog, has given him wide experience in agriculture.

Grow More Strawberries

The supply of fruit which will be available to the consumer during the next two or three years will probably be about the same as in the past few seasons and the demand will be just as great. Therefore, many persons who have gardens will at the present time be considering means of meeting the general shortage and higher prices. Of all the small fruits the strawberry offers perhaps the best means of meeting the need.

This fruit has many advantages to warrant its being planted in every garden. In the first place, it will make a canned, preserved or jam product which will replace that of other fruits now in short supply; secondly, plants required to set a small plantation are readily available from reliable sources; thirdly, the plants are relatively easy to care for, and finally, what is perhaps more important, the young plantation comes into full bearing one year from the time the nursery plants are set.

A small plot will produce sufficient fresh and processed fruit for the average sized family. Under commercial conditions the strawberry will produce about 5,000 quarts per acre (43,560 sq. ft.); this of course will depend on several factors which include season and variety.

Varieties should be given close consideration when ordering plants. The two varieties most widely grown in Eastern Canada are Senator Dunlap and Premier. There are several other varieties which might be planted for trial under local conditions, these varieties include Dorsett, Fairfax, Mackenzie, Clermont and Valentine.

A Possible Substitute for Lime Sulphur

by C. E. Petch

Spraying experiments at Rougemont last year showed that the element sulphurs can replace lime sulphur in our spray schedules.

THE object in spraying is to use materials which will protect the tree and the fruit against insects and plant diseases without injury to the tree. This objective has not been achieved with liquid lime sulphur which has been used almost entirely in Quebec as a fungicide against apple scab. During the past ten years the seriousness of the injuries to the foliage and the resultant loss in crop from liquid lime sulphur have been a major subject for study by investigators, and considerable interest has also been aroused among the growers.

A number of new spray materials have been introduced to replace liquid lime sulphur wholly or in part and the most important among these are the elemental sulphurs. In order to compare a few of these sulphurs with liquid lime sulphur a series of tests were carried out at Rougemont, Que. in 1945. The schedule which was followed is given below.

During the season the foliage and fruit was examined several times for apple scab and spray injury. On each occasion the amount of scab appeared to be very small but in some plots the injury to the foliage and fruit was considerable. The light infestation of scab was very significant in a year which produced the most serious epidemic in the history of apple growing. The adverse weather factors reacted on the spray materials so as to cause skin injuries to the fruit. The most common type of injury was russetting, which was most severe in the plots receiving a delayed dormant spray of Bordeaux mixture. The data on apple scab control and the degree of russetting are given below.

The outstanding results from this season's work were as follows. The foliage on trees receiving three or more

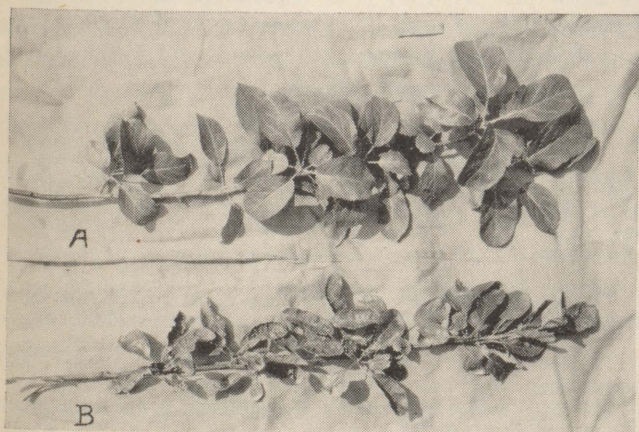
applications of elemental sulphur was markedly superior to foliage receiving two or more applications of lime sulphur. Comparisons can be made by examining Figures 1 and 2. The superior foliage on trees sprayed with elemental sulphurs resulted in almost twice as many apples as on trees sprayed with liquid lime sulphur.

A semi-dormant application of Bordeaux mixture (3-6-40) followed by five applications of micronized sulphur (3-40) gave much the best control of apple scab and a semi-dormant spray of Bordeaux followed by two applications of liquid lime sulphur and three applications of flotation sulphur also gave superior results to a complete schedule of liquid lime sulphur.

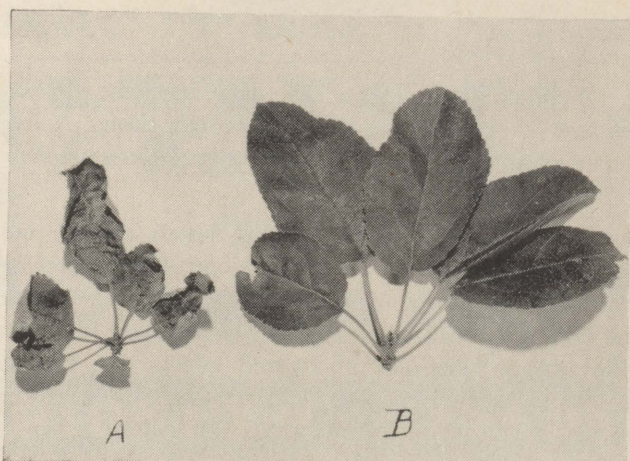
The amount of russetting in the plots receiving a semi-dormant application of Bordeaux was quite important. This was especially true for apples which were moderately or severely injured. The injury was considered important enough to eliminate Bordeaux from the spray guide.

The results of these experiments showed that micronized sulphur could replace liquid lime sulphur even in years when apple scab was extremely prevalent and active. It was logical then to present the growers with a schedule of sprays based upon this knowledge as in the following spray guide.

It was considered advisable to include liquid lime sulphur for those who do not wish to change. There was no need to change the poison requirements because the elemental sulphurs are compatible with lead arsenate, calcium arsenate and cryolite at the strengths recommended. A word of warning is probably in order in concluding this article. *Those who have had difficulty in controlling apple scab with liquid lime sulphur should not change to ele-*



Twig A, sprayed with micronized sulphur, has very slight injuries, whereas twig B, sprayed with lime sulphur, has been severely injured.



Clusters of bud leaves showing severe lime sulphur injury in A, and almost no injury from micronized sulphur in B.

OUTLINE OF FUNGICIDES SPRAYING EXPERIMENTS AT ROUGEMONT, P.Q.

Block	Green tip spray	Pink bud spray	Calyx spray	1st cover spray	2nd cover spray	3rd cover spray
Applied on:	April: 21	May: 11, 12	May: 24, 25	June: 4, 6	June 14	July: 12, 13
I	Bordeaux mixture 3-6-40	Lime sulphur 1-40	Lime sulphur 1-40	Dry flotation sulphur 3-40	Same as 1st cover	Same as 1st cover
II	Bordeaux mixture 3-6-40	Dry flotation sulphur 3-40	Same as Pink	Same as Pink	Same as Pink	Same as Pink
III	Lime sulphur 1-40	Same as Green tip	Same as Green tip	Same as Green tip	Same as Green tip	Same as Green tip
IV	Bordeaux mixture 3-6-40	Micronized sulphur 3-40	Same as Pink	Same as Pink	Same as Pink	Same as Pink

NOTES: The insecticide used was Lead arsenate throughout: 1½ lbs. - 40.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF BLOCKS

Block	CLEAN APPLES				SCABBY APPLES				RUSSETTED APPLES				Total	
	No. apples examined	No.	%	No.	%	Light No.	Medium %	No.	Heavy %	No.	%			
I														
W-falls	228	135	59.2	10	4.4	46	20.2	27	11.8	12	5.3	85	37.3	
H-picked	2544	1326	52.1	109	4.3	623	24.5	322	12.7	217	8.5	1162	45.7	
Total	2772	1461	52.7	119	4.3	669	24.1	349	12.6	229	8.3	1247	45.0	
II														
W-falls	174	77	44.3	17	9.8	48	27.6	24	13.8	25	14.4	97	55.7	
H-picked	3767	1114	29.6	581	15.4	1008	26.8	575	15.3	627	16.6	2210	58.7	
Total	3941	1191	30.2	598	15.2	1056	26.8	599	15.2	652	16.5	2307	58.5	
III														
W-falls	141	97	68.8	15	10.8	21	14.9	3	2.1	7	4.9	31	22.0	
H-picked	1786	1147	64.2	147	8.2	413	23.1	116	6.5	49	2.7	578	32.4	
Total	1927	1244	64.5	162	8.4	434	22.5	119	6.2	56	2.9	609	31.5	
IV														
W-falls	292	140	47.9	13	4.4	83	28.4	31	10.6	27	9.2	141	48.3	
H-picked	4116	1937	47.0	76	1.8	1103	26.8	614	14.9	505	12.3	2222	54.0	
Total	4408	2077	47.1	89	2.0	1186	26.9	645	14.6	532	12.0	2363	53.6	

mental sulphurs. The elemental sulphurs are only for those growers who are on time all the time.

Spray Guide for 1946

1. **Delayed dormant:** Begin when fruit buds show silvery with the first leaf point sticking out. **Materials:** Micronized sulphur 7½ pounds or lime sulphur 2½ gallons; water, 100 gallons.
2. **Pre-pink spray:** About six days after the delayed dormant — blossom buds green and in tight cluster. A very important spray, often the most effective. **Materials:** same as Number 1.
3. **Pink spray:** When the blossom clusters separate and the buds show pink. If the blossoms open before spraying is finished, the poison must be omitted in order to protect the bees. The law forbids spraying apple trees in bloom with poison. **Materials:** Micronized sulphur 7½ pounds or lime sulphur 2½ gallons; lead arsenate 3¾ pounds or calcium arsenate 2½ pounds; water, 100 gallons.
4. **Calyx spray:** When 75% of the petals have fallen. **Materials:** same as in Number 3.

5. **First Cover spray** (small apple): Apply 8 to 10 days after the calyx spray. **Materials:** Same as in Number 3.

6. **Second Cover spray:** Apply about 10 days later. **Materials:** Same as in Number 3.

7. **Third Cover spray** (1st apple maggot spray): Apply between July 10 and 15. **Materials:** Lead arsenate 3¾ pounds or calcium arsenate 2½ pounds and hydrated lime 2½ pounds; water, 100 gallons.

8. **Fourth Cover spray** (2nd apple maggot spray): Apply between July 25 and August 1st. **Materials:** Same as in Number 7. Do not spray any variety ripening before Wealthy.

Young and inexperienced father gazing at triplets the nurse had just brought out: "We'll take the one in the middle."

Teacher: What's the difference between caution and cowardice?

Tommy: Caution is when you're afraid, and cowardice is when the other fellow's afraid.

Father: "Do you suppose our son gets his intelligence from me?"

Mother: "He must, I've still got mine."

A Landmark in Weed Control

Through all recorded history the farmers of the world have been plagued by weeds, which, with insects and diseases, constitute their greatest enemy. Weeds reduce the yield of crops by competing with them for the nutrients found in the soil and many of them harbour injurious insects and fungous pests. Food losses from weed competition varies with the intensity of the infestation, but in some of the cereal producing areas of the world, certain at times, result in the loss of almost the entire crop.

A step forward was made when it was found that certain chemicals sprayed on crops were able to destroy or hinder the growth of weeds without correspondingly injuring the crops — in other words, these chemicals had a selective action. This method is particularly important and valuable in the case of grain crops, when cultivation throughout the growing period is impracticable. Experimental work with various chemical weed killers has been carried out with some intensity in Canada and other countries during the past few years and with growing success.

A recent note in "Science Comment" (issued by the Science Department of the British Council) reports the results obtained with a comparatively new chemical known under the trade name "Methoxone".

In large scale experiments conducted in Britain, self-contained mobile units equipped with tractor, truck and fertilizer drill were used to treat 10 acres per day at four different rates of application. By this means 120 experimental centres were laid down in about 40 days to determine the most efficient rate of application on a large number of different weeds under different conditions of soil and climate. County War Agricultural Executive Committees co-operated in spraying and directing experiments at over 1,000 centres and the total area under experiment and observation was 13,000 acres by the end of May 1945.

The results obtained indicated that wild mustard is completely controlled in all stages by 2 lbs. per acre and pennycress by an application of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per acre while a wider acre of common annual weeds succumbed to application up to 2 lbs. per acre. Even thistles and docks were retarded at early stages of development. No damage to wheat or oats occurred, though, in a few cases, certain damage to barley resulted which is being investigated.

The workers conclude that the discovery of "Methoxone" is a landmark in the problem of weed control, since, by its selective action in favour of certain cereal grains, it offers hope of greater productivity, with a reduction in the burden of constant manual labour necessary to produce a successful crop.

According to George Knowles, an authority on weeds at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, a new and related compound known as "2-4-D" has proved the most helpful ally yet discovered in the battle against weeds. This conclusion is based on the results of elaborate experiments carried on in Ottawa in co-operation with 13 north central states of the United States.

Experiments have disclosed that one application of the powerful new chemical will kill many weeds more effectively than any other chemical and manufacturers say that it will be on sale in quantity early this spring. It has no effect on grass but it may temporarily eliminate clover which gradually grows again without reseeding. Amazingly the new devastating weed killer does no harm to any members of the grass family which include wheat, oats, barley and rye.

—W. H. Brittain.

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THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Packing for Summer Vacations

by Marjorie E. Hurley

Trim, fresh and neat, that's the way to arrive for your vacation. If your packing has been what it should be, you can keep on looking that way.

The Irreducible Minimum. This year of all years, keep your luggage to the irreducible minimum. Resist the temptation to take your entire wardrobe. We like to attack the packing job this way. Bring out all the clothes that will fit the occasion, and group them for travel, sports and dress. Lingerie comes next, then accessories. Now you're ready to take a good square look at the whole assemblage. This plan saves time and keeps you from forgetting to take that pretty pale blue sweater you love to wear. Better yet you won't need to rumple a suitcase to refresh your memory about what you have packed.

Two Bags Are Better Than One. If you can, take a medium-size and a small bag rather than one large one. All the heavy, hard-to-pack articles like shoes, jewelry boxes and hangers can go into the small bag leaving the other one for clothes so that they can lie flat and smooth. If one bag has to do, pack the flat articles first and cover them with a piece of cardboard the size of the suitcase. Arrange heavy articles on top. Whatever you do, try not to overcrowd for this has a devastating effect on the appearance of your clothes.

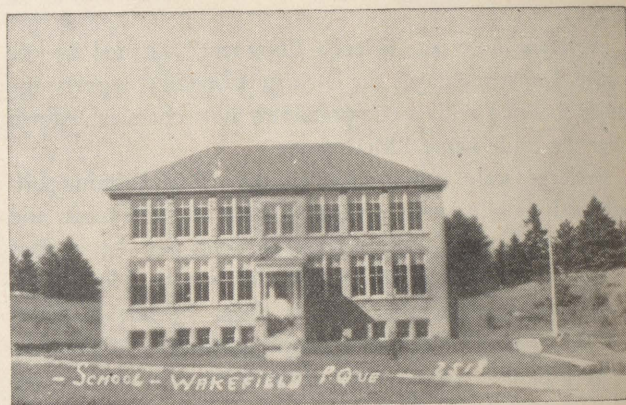
Tissue Combats Wrinkles. Cellophane bags are out for the time being, but you can use tissue paper to cut down "suitcase wrinkles" and it's a good filler, especially for weekend bags that are none too full. Whether you are packing a dress, suit, or blouse, the fundamentals of using tissue in folding clothes are the same. In folding a dress for example, place it front down on the bed and spread tissue over the back of the skirt and the upper part of the dress. Then fold sleeves and skirt lengthwise over the tissue, smoothing out wrinkles. Finally fold the dress in halves or thirds to fit your bag. Use tissue, also, to wrap shoes (if you don't have shoes bags) bottles and cosmetics jars and to stuff hats to keep their shape. Tissue is somewhat scarce, but you can use what you have collected from old dress boxes.

Essential Extras. The wise traveller keeps a list of the little things that are so easy to forget and so desperately needed. Then at packing time they can be gathered all at once. Clothes hangers for example. You should take a few. Also shoe polish, pins, manicure essentials, stationery, stamps, pen and pencil. Be prepared, too, for broken shoulder straps and snags in stockings. You'll also be glad to have a small container of soapflakes or a bar of

soap and a bit of cleaning fluid, in case you smear lipstick or get a grease spot; and for play shoes that soon become dingy, a small bottle of cleaner.

Press As You Unpack. Even with careful packing the sooner you get your clothes out of the bags and on to hangers the better they will look. If you are lucky enough to own a travelling iron, take it with you and also a treated pressing cloth. If you follow these directions, I'm sure your holiday will be a pleasant one.

Wakefield W.I. has Worthy Project



From the Wakefield branch of the W.I. comes the story of a most successful project — a community library. By donations of money and books the nucleus of the present library was formed by two former pastors in 1926. Funds however, proved inadequate to carry on so in 1930 the Institute assumed the responsibility. Money was raised by various social events to purchase new books; free space was obtained in the Wakefield Continuation School and the members each take a month as librarian, Friday from four to five. The school children have access at the noon hour. The membership card is 50 cents per year and a 5 cent fine is imposed if books are kept more than two weeks. There are now about 1000 books in the collection and a McGill Travelling Library is received three times a year, which helps to keep up the interest and provide fresh material, the funds proving sufficient to cover this expense. Books are also donated by interested friends. Others outside the community have also benefited by this project as donations of books sent to the Gatineau destroyer, the Red Cross and the Children's Aid Fund. One was also sent to Lady Tweedsmuir. Every community needs a library and this energetic branch may well take pride in this successful and worthwhile undertaking.

The Month With the W.I.

Argenteuil. Brownsburg is the first branch to report seeing the English Handicraft Films. They were found most interesting. Letters were sent by all members to their county representative urging his support for measures to control VD. A paper on "Post-War Reconstruction in Health" by the prov. convener, Mrs. G. A. LeBaron was read. A letter of thanks was received for seeds sent to England. An invitation to visit the new French school was accepted. Jerusalem-Bethany is sending a box of candy and seeds to a W.I. friend in Scotland. A practical paper on "Refinishing Furniture in the Farm Home" and contests formed the programme. Lachute is sponsoring a series of hops and other recreation every Saturday night for the young people of the community. Mr. Brash, the guest speaker, gave a brief description of a recent trip to England telling of the hardships still endured by the heroic people of that land. Morin Heights enrolled a new member. An exchange of aprons and parade or pay a fine netted \$1.25 in fines for the treasury. \$5 was donated the Children's Memorial Hospital and a Military Whist is planned to raise funds. Pioneer had an exhibit of handicraft, quilt, knitting, etc. One member gave a demonstration on tatting. The members of this branch also sent letters to their local member re control of VD. Discussion on "Why Women should belong to the W.I." brought out some good ideas. A sandwich contest completed the programme.

Chat-Huntingdon. Aubrey-Riverfield is packing boxes of clothing, books, toys, etc. to be sent overseas to destitute children. Red Cross work is to be continued by sending boxes of food. Dundee is arranging for drama contests also a public speaking contest in the local school. Franklin Centre had a well attended meeting with fine reports of work done in the different departments. Hemmingford collected used Christmas cards in response to a recent appeal. A unique rollcall is noted, short poems extolling the work of the Institute. Howick extended congratulations to one of their members, Mrs. Robt. Elliott, who celebrated her 76th birthday on the day of the meeting.

Compton. Brookbury voted \$10 to their faithful sec-treas. A gift was given a new baby and the sick were also remembered. Bury discussed the Blue Cross Hospital Plan. Hot cocoa has been served the school children during the winter months. Cheer was sent to shut-ins and a subscription to "Current Affairs" given a member. An address, "Why should Women belong to the W.I." and a quiz on W.I. work made an interesting programme. Canterbury voted \$10 to "Save the Children Fund" and \$5 for school prizes. Seeds to the value of \$6 were sent to W.I. branches in Scotland and England. A social evening was held for the community and a shower given an expectant mother. A humorous story was enjoyed and a discussion on the rollcall, "How can our W.I. make a better community,"

brought the conclusion all should live up to the thoughts expressed in the W.I. creed. Scotstown \$500 was given to the Dr. Smith Memorial Fund. Other donations included hospital bed, stretcher, electric fan and pillows. Two new members were welcomed.

Gatineau. Kazubazua held a very successful annual meeting. Rupert sponsored a card party netting \$12.50 for general funds. \$10 was voted for "Save the Children Fund". Wright donated \$5 to the school fair. Shut-ins were remembered on St. Patrick's Day. Wakefield ordered a McGill Travelling Library. An Irish reading gave a timely touch to the programme.

Missisquoi. Cowansville decided to assist with a school fair. The children are to be encouraged to make gardens and prizes will be awarded in the fall. St. Armand reports a very successful year's work.

Pontiac. Clarendon sent letters to local member asking for measures to control VD. Hints were given on "Laundry" and "School Lunches." In response to rollcall each member brought a useful kitchen article to be placed in the "Fancywork Box." A convener was appointed to take charge of a hospital fund. Elmside also sent letters to their local member making an appeal for social hygiene. An instructive article, "Canada Growing Up," was read by the convener of Education. Shawville made a quilt for the Community Hospital and \$66 was also handed in for the same cause. The English Handicraft Films were shown and the members heard a paper on handicrafts followed by a display of hand work. Stark's Corners made 16 baby's nighties for the Community Hospital. A paper entitled "Egg Grading by a Farmer's Wife" was read and a contest, words ending in -king, proved enjoyable. Wyman received a letter of thanks from a W.I. in Islip, Eng. for Christmas greetings sent to them. A message on "Loyalty" by Queen Mary was read. This is another branch reporting letters sent to the local member asking for support for social hygiene. A letter was also sent to the secretary of the county council asking for more attention in that district from the Health Unit.

Quebec. Valcartier held a social evening in connection with their meeting. Plans are being made for a visit from Miss Walker in the near future.

Rouville. Abbotsford reports 24 members enrolled in the Blue Cross Hospital Ass'n. Garden seeds are being sent overseas. South Roxton also has members in the Blue Cross.

Shefford. Granby Hill holds a dinner in connection with their annual meeting. There was a good attendance and 17 members joined for the coming year. Thanks were received from the Granby Red Cross for the assistance given by this branch. Warden held a miscellaneous shower for a war bride and extended a hearty welcome to Canada. A contest, "Translated Proverbs," proved entertaining.

Sherbrooke. Brompton Road donated \$5 to the Institute for the Blind. A special work meeting was held to sew for a future sale. Lennoxville also reports a donation to the Fund for the Blind. A successful social evening was held. A plant was sent a member in the hospital. "Nylon" was the subject of the programme.

Stanstead. Beebe reports the splendid sum of \$214.27 raised by a canvas of the community for "Save the Children Fund." The English Handicraft Films are being shown there. Dixville voted \$5 to the Fund for the Blind. The fourth "Welcome Home" party for returned boys was sponsored. A motto pin was presented their retiring president. Hatley voted \$25 for "Save the Children Fund." Help was offered a school child for the purchase of glasses. Minton held a sale of cloth donated to the W.I. The sum of \$13.98 was realized. Stanstead North sent letters to county representative regarding VD. A quilt was made and given to a family who lost all through fire. Their retiring president was presented with a pyrex pie plate. Hot soup has been furnished for the school children during the winter months. Repairs have been made on their Institute building including the expensive but necessary task of shingling. Tomifobia also sent letters to local member asking for measures to control VD. \$6 was voted to "Save the Children Fund."

Vaudreuil. Cavanagh enjoyed the English Handicraft Films. An afternoon tea was held in connection with the showing and a silver collection taken to defray expense of the hall. Here is another branch sending letters to their local member urging measures for control of VD. This group has 42 members with 22 of them enrolled in the Blue Cross.

This was the month of annual meetings. To avoid repetition and save space no specific mention was made of that fact except in the case of those branches having no other programme in connection with the routine of reports and election of officers. With all others it is understood and reading between the lines of them all one senses an enthusiasm that augurs well for the work of the W.I. in the coming year.

War Services Report

Argenteuil. 5 branches reporting. Articles for Red Cross, knitted 42, sewed 16, quilts 2. Self-Denial Fund \$92. Ditty bags 94. War Savings Certificates 6. \$21 to children maimed as result of war. \$19.50 for prizes and entertainment for returned men. \$5 to Distress Fund, London, Eng. Boxes sent to men still overseas. Parcels to wounded men in hospital, also maple sugar and chocolate bars. One branch, Brownsburg, purchased \$100 Victory Bond.

Bonaventure. 2 branches reporting. Self-Denial Fund \$15. Money sent Legion \$45. Ditty bags 43. Gifts sent to

W.I. in Surrey, Eng. All branches sent clothing to UNRRA.

Brome. 1 branch reporting. 1 quilt for Red Cross. Boxes sent overseas. Clothing collected for UNRRA.

Compton. 6 branches reporting. Articles for Red Cross, sewing 26, knitting 27, quilts 1, Ditty bags 22. Chicken pie supper for returned men and oyster supper for Hong Kong POWs \$10 for gifts for same. War brides welcomed. Wreath on memorial Remembrance Day.

Chat-Huntingdon. 5 branches reporting. Quilts for Red Cross 3. Boxes sent overseas 8. Ditty bags 30. Seeds sent to Britain. Toys and games sent to Junior Red Cross. Clothing collected for UNRRA by all branches.

Gaspe. 4 branches reporting. Ditty bags 24, (more reported but no number given. War brides entertained and given gifts. All branches collected clothing for UNRRA.

Gatineau. 3 branches reporting. Articles for Red Cross, knitting 14, sewing 24, quilts 5. Ditty bags 35. Self-Denial Fund \$10. Save the Children Fund \$10. Legion \$5. Military Hospital \$12. Parcels sent boys still overseas. Presents given returned men. Magazines sent to Troop Ship. Clothing collected by all branches for UNRRA.

Missisquoi. 3 branches reporting. Articles for Red Cross 130. Ditty bags 46. Self-Denial Fund \$11.25. All branches collected clothing for UNRRA, one branch alone (Cowansville) sent 2¼ tons.

Megantic. 1 branch reporting. Clothing collected for UNRRA.

Montcalm. Only 1 branch in county, Rawdon. Gave \$45 to Save the Children Fund.

Papineau. Only 1 branch in county, Lochaber. Ditty bags 6.

Pontiac. 5 branches reporting. Articles for Red Cross knitting 24, sewing 6, quilts 10, afghans 4. Ditty bags 12. Cash to Red Cross \$82.75. Gifts to returned men \$16. Victory Bond \$50. Banquets for returned men with their families. Paper given on "Women and Peace." Several layettes exhibited at County Fair made by the W.I. and sent to England after. This is an interesting and worthy county project.

Quebec. Only 1 branch in county, Valcartier. Ditty bags filled 10.

Rouville. Only 1 branch in county, Abbotsford. Self-Denial Fund \$23. Ditty bags 10. Military Hospital \$5.

Richmond. 6 branches reporting. Articles for Red Cross knitting and sewing 52, quilts 7. Ditty bags 54. Parcels overseas 6. Red Cross \$30. Legion \$57. Seeds to Australia \$2. Entertainment for returned men \$30. War brides welcomed and gifts given. 1 large carton new clothing and 12 cartons used were sent to UNRRA.

Sherbrooke. 7 branches reporting. Articles for Red Cross, sewing 2125, knitting 134, quilts 1 (One branch, Lennoxville, had 1048 sewn articles for Red Cross since July 1st, 1945 (this is surely a record in the time). Ditty

bags 35. Parcels sent overseas 13. War Savings Certificates \$39. Victory Bond \$50. Soldiers' Memorial Home \$8. Seeds to Australia \$4. Clothing sent to UNRRA by all branches.

Shefford. 3 branches reporting. Articles for Red Cross, sewing 21, knitting 3, quilts 6. Ditty bags 15. Self-Denial Fund \$5. Parcels sent overseas.

Stanstead. 8 branches reporting. Ditty bags 36. Victory Bonds \$100. Boxes sent overseas. Parties, suppers, gifts and oyster suppers given to returned men by nearly all branches. Wreath placed on Memorial Remembrance Day. Clothing collected for UNRRA by all branches. This county deserves special mention for their wonderful county project, the operation of the dining hall during the local fair which netted \$277.92 for the Red Cross and \$277.93 for the Q.W.I. Rehabilitation Fund. The Q.W.I. owes its thanks to this county and its members.

Vaudreuil. Only 1 branch, Cavanagh. Ditty bags 15. Tea for war brides with gifts. Clothing collected for UNRRA.

The following comprehensive report of the activities of the Abbotsford branch during the war years was submitted by Mrs. R. Thompson. Total articles sent to Red Cross House since Jan. 1940 until Dec. 1945. Sewn 4599, hospital supplies 2265, knitting for armed forces 1542, knitting for women 321, knitting for civilians 262, quilts 8. Total 8,997. Donations; sewing 134, knitting 36, blankets 18, quilts 5, afghans 11. Total 214. 253 meetings held, 30 workers, average attendance 13. Most of this work has been done by W.I. members.

This is indeed a wonderful report and makes one wonder at the speed these women's hands worked. Let us hope that all W.I. members will work as hard to win the peace as they did to win the war.

Respectfully submitted by your War Services Convener.

—Dorothy Ellard.

Britain Will Compel College Attendance

A compulsory part-time college education is in store for 1,500,000 boys and girls between the age of 15 and 18 as a result of the new British Education Act. The program is to be co-educational.

The students will attend college at least one whole day or two half days a week for forty-four weeks a year. One continuous period of eight weeks or two periods of four weeks may be substituted in certain cases.

This vast new educational undertaking will mean that 20,000 specially trained teachers will be required. The plan applies only to those young people who are not already in full-time education and it will pay particular attention to the needs of girls.

—New York Times.

County of Compton

by Helen Kirby

When the Eastern Townships — was first surveyed names of men and places in England were used by British officials then in this country. By Act of Parliament in June 1853, the County of Compton was created, having previously been part of the County of Sherbrooke.

In the 1780's the British Government offered lands to the United Empire Loyalists who came to Canada from the United States. 25000 came to the Eastern Townships and many of them settled in the virgin forests of Compton County and built the prosperous farms, towns and hamlets which we have today.

The County of Compton is one of the most picturesque of the Eastern Townships with its magnificent scenery of rolling hills, deep valleys, little rivers flowing through the beautiful meadows and past the pretty farm houses scattered everywhere. Pure bred stock is raised on many of these farms and shipped to all parts of the world.

Industrially, Compton holds its own with the Brompton Pulp and Paper Co. at East Angus, the International Co-operation of Canada Ltd. at Sawyerville, the Guelph Cask producing plywood and veneer at Scotstown, Lake Megantic Pulp and Paper, and many other industries. Last but not least The Wallace Co. Cookshire, produces the finest of sterling silver. Cookshire is the county seat and is one of Compton's most attractive towns, built on a steep hill with the Eaton river flowing through the lovely meadow at the foot of the hill.

This county is a sportsman's paradise — its lakes, rivers and streams abounding with fish, and in the autumn a quantity of game, especially deer, all accessible by excellent roads.

Politically Compton has always taken a great and fighting part — and many old tales are told of the burning of effigies of opponents and the barn storming speeches.

In the war years the County of Compton has been outstanding for its fighting men in the services all over the world and the enormous amount of work done by our women for the Red Cross. We who live here are very proud indeed of our county.

Bombs and Milk

An investigation by British research scientists as to the effect of air raids on the composition of milk indicates that a marked temporary reduction in milk yield was a frequent result of the shock of bombing, but that there is no evidence that air raids on or near dairy herds exerted any effect on the fat or non-fat solids of the milk produced.



STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO.
LIMITED
TORONTO • WINNIPEG
REGINA • EDMONTON

SOLD BY LEADING MERCHANTS

FEDERAL BALANCED RATIONS

Contain the 21 essential nutrition ingredients — vitamins, proteins, minerals, roughages, etc. — required for sound growth and vitality. Starting, growing and conditioning feeds for Poultry, Calfs, Cows and Hogs. Always insist on Federal.



GENEST, NADEAU,
LIMITED
SHERBROOKE, QUE.

Cheddar Cheese

Total factory cheese production for 1945 has been finally placed at 184,451,829 pounds, which is approximately four million pounds higher than preliminary estimates, and six million pounds more than was produced during the previous year.

Strippings

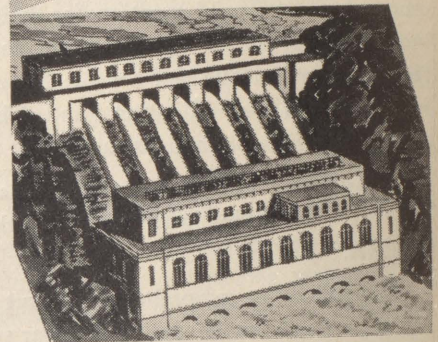
by Gordon W. Geddes

Paul and Virginia, our blue-birds, came back on March 18th, eight days ahead of last year's record of March 26th. In spite of that, to date we have had better sugar weather than last year for we have had the essential frosty nights. Let's hope there will not be so many of them this May as there were last. Perhaps then there might be enough apples so each worm could have one and not have to crowd so many into the same apple. This year we hope to have some poison waiting for the worms when they hatch out.

Can it be that another worm is thinking of turning? Gilbert McMillan, of Huntingdon, called for such a traffic signal when he pointed out to Ontario cheese producers that tariffs amounted to subsidies on manufactured goods. He could not see why many farmers were opposed to food production subsidies yet would stand back of tariff protection for industry. He might have added wage legislation for labour to the subsidy class. We agree with him that either tariffs should go or subsidies should stay but would prefer the former course of action. Trying to maintain the tariffs and using subsidies to equalize prices at home, is the same on an international scale as maintaining tariffs at home and doing away with subsidies. One produces inequalities between nations, the other inequalities between classes in the nation, neither of which is conducive to peace and prosperity.

Carleton County Federation of Agriculture is asking some very important questions in the contest they are sponsoring. These deal with the effects of tariffs, price spreads, labour wages, subsidies, etc., on the farm income. Certainly this is much more than a \$64 question which they recognize since they are offering \$500 in prizes for the answers. If they could get the real answers to them and get them put into effect, the prizes would be much too

FOR *Better Living*
IN THE
WORLD OF TOMORROW



ELECTRICITY Comes to the Farm

The lightening of farm chores with more efficient farm operation is a direct result of the ever-expanding development of electrical power. Largely responsible for this advancement in better living is dependable power-generating equipment built by Westinghouse.

The same dependability distinguishes the many Westinghouse electrical devices and appliances by which electricity can be utilized on the farm and in the rural home.

Westinghouse

CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY LIMITED
HAMILTON CANADA

small. We confess the answers offered to similar ones by our Farm Forum reports in Quebec have been disappointing. The swing away from the rugged individualism for which farmers have been both praised and blamed has been so complete that agriculture, the backbone of the nation, is left in a reclining position. When a backbone ceases to support, its owner is in a bad way. Farmers are asking for family allowances, old age pensions and all sorts of handouts, even backing labour in its demands for wage handouts.

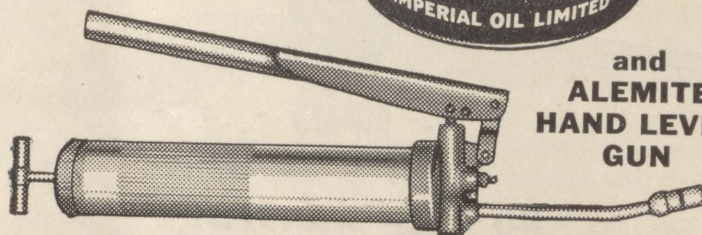
So when you are puzzling over your income tax returns, remember you asked for it, if and when you asked for the government to spend money on such things. It is crying for the moon to think we can have all these things without paying more taxes. The only money the government has to spend is our money. It seems rather absurd for farmers to clamour for the elimination of the middle-men and then try to put the worst middle-man of all, the government, into everything. A large part of the money collected in taxation is spent in the very process of collecting it and in paying it out again so the price spread between what you pay in taxes and what you get back in your particular form of handout is enormous. As the head of the Bank of Montreal pointed out, someone must plough and sow and reap. So ask the government only to provide you a fair chance to make your own living and then — Get Busy.

The film 'Certified For Seed' was shown just at the right time to make farmers think of the need for ordering certified seed potatoes. Perhaps it may make some who are properly located think of growing certified seed for next year to meet the growing demand for it. The process of 'rogueing' carried out in the production of such seed can very well be followed in all types of farm production. Elimination of poor individuals, varieties, etc. in livestock, crops or farming practices is the best way of helping to feed the world at a price the world can afford to pay and leave a profit for the feeder.

Feeding the world for a time is going to mean some attention to the nat-

Special OFFER!

**25 lb.
pail of
MARVELUBE
GREASE**



**and
ALEMITE
HAND LEVER
GUN**

Combination Offer at a SPECIAL LOW PRICE



Correct lubrication prolongs life of farm machines, increases speed and efficiency

Here's a grease gun for you that will save you money and speed up your work by making your farm machines operate more smoothly. It is an Alemite hand lever gun designed and manufactured by the originators of high pressure lubrication.



It was developed and used for army vehicles during the war and can handle all types of light or heavy bodied and fibrous lubricants. It is strong, sturdy and efficient. It is offered along with a 25 lb. pail of Marvelube Grease at a special low price.

Several other attractive grease equipment deals. See your Imperial Oil Agent.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED



"NO HELP WANTED!"

"RED", the Fire Wolf, would like to call himself the greatest *unemployer* in all Canada.

60,000 Quebec workers in 3,000 logging camps collect steady wages from their woodland labours. The farmer gets his share for furnishing 17,000 horses and 25,000 tons of hay, great cargoes of oats and stacks of food for the bush crews and the people of the mill towns. From private logging operations another 30,000 workmen earn their living.

A great part of these earnings and the loss of millions of dollars worth of timber can be saved by a moment's thought. You can help grow trees for tomorrow by taking care of the forests of today.

Forest fires can be prevented only with the help of every citizen, and they will be prevented when all of us realize that every forest fire strikes at the future of our country.



This is No. 15 of a series of advertisements on Forestry Conservation.



ter of providing farmers with the essentials for production, especially the main one, labour. Wages for everyone from the farm-helper to the village blacksmith are climbing all the time so farmers have to stop hiring and let production go down.

No Ottawa Fair in 1946

The Central Canada Exhibition Association will resume its normal activities with a Winter Fair in the Winter of 1946-47, its celebrated Summer Fair

in August of next year. The fair will not be held this year.

How Spud was Named

"Spud" in common parlance nowadays means a potato, but there was a time two centuries ago when S-P-U-D stood for the Society for the Prevention of Unwholesome Diet. The Society was formed in protest against the introduction of potatoes into Great Britain. Potatoes were looked upon as something unfit for food.

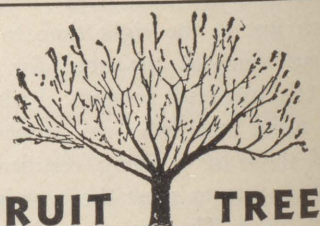
Timely Hints on the Home Grounds

Removal of winter protection

If you have not already taken the winter protecting materials off the roses and perennials commence doing so at once by gradually reducing the covering so as to accustom the wood and plants to exposed conditions. Take some of the covering off each day until it is all off, then place a little of the dry material on the soil about the plants to keep the sun from warming the soil. This will retard growth which might later be injured by late frost. This covering will also protect the surface roots from severe late frosts.

Pruning

Now is the time to prune shrubs which may need it. The pruning consists in the thinning out of old wood and any weak wood thus allowing light and air to circulate freely through the bush. All broken limbs of trees should be sawn off neatly and the stubs given a coating of paint. Flower beds which were not dug last fall should be dug as soon as the soil is dry enough. The lawns should be rolled as soon as excess water is out of the turf, to press the turf solidly and level the surface which makes it easier for the mower. If sweet peas are to be grown have the soil dug if this has not already been done in the fall, as the quality of growth and flowers depends on early establishment of the plants before warm weather sets in.



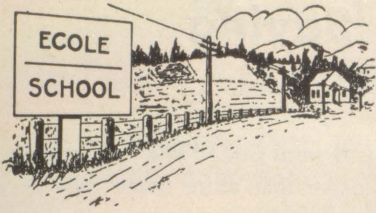
FRUIT TREES

Complete assortment of No. 1 early Summer, Summer, early Fall, late Fall and Winter varieties of Apple Trees, also Currant Bushes (black, red and white), Grape Vines, Blueberries, Raspberries and Strawberries.

Price List on request

28 Telephone *Lancaster 4191





LIVING AND LEARNING



C.F.A. Leader Urges World Co-operation

H. H. Hannam, President of the Federation, speaking before a large gathering at the annual banquet of the Ontario Milk Producers in Toronto, said:

"The problem of how to earn our bread and butter, and how to supply the human family with their bread and butter, is inseparably linked with the broader one of how to live peacefully together with our neighbors.

"I believe, we should consider the UNO as the first preliminary step towards the creation of a world organization or world power effectively designed and empowered to ensure peace.

"Most nations have been successful in maintaining law and order within their national borders. They know the plan and they have made it work. Now together they must establish a plan for law and order in our 'one world' and make it work.

"Shall men accomplish unheard of things, achieve the impossible, in the field of invention and science, and then throw up their hands in utter helplessness when it comes to finding ways and means of distributing abundance, or of creating the kind of law and order in the international field which will mean peace?"

Harking back to a speech made as long ago as November 10, 1930, in Washington by Arthur Meighen, Canadian statesman, Mr. Hannam quoted Mr. Meighen as follows:

"World co-operation is imperative if humanity is to avoid the terrors of war more dreadful than anything it has known. The difficulties I know, are great. To overcome them means some limitation of sovereignty. The sovereign right of a single people to fight must yield to the sovereign right of all people to live."

Dwelling on the importance and functions of FAO, Mr. Hannam said "We can find ways and means of distributing equitably the abundance that is now within our reach. We can feed the world in a more co-operative and humanitarian manner than we have done in the past. We can create the kind of law and order in the international field that will eliminate war and the fear of war."

ARMY TRUCK



This is one of the hundred and one army trucks which were released by War Assets to farmers in the Province of Quebec on October 30th, 1945. Mr. R. H. Bernard of Waterville owns the truck and he reports that it is giving him excellent service.

The following quotations indicate how useful it has been to this farmer and his neighbours. "It makes a fine truck in which to draw feed, livestock and wood. During the winter I kept about five miles of road open for automobiles in our district. It is the first time that these farmers have not had to leave their cars at the Provincial highway all winter".

Incidentally, it may interest farmers to know that War Assets policy of releasing Army trucks direct to farmers has been temporarily discontinued. Representatives of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and its affiliated organizations recently presented a brief to the Dominion Cabinet to have this policy re-established. The Quebec Council of Farm Forums, as a member organization has actively supported the stand taken by the Federation.

"Carry and Control Surpluses" —Says Parker

W. J. Parker, vice-president of the Canadian Federation, and President, Manitoba Pool Elevators, a member of the panel which dealt with the subject "Implications of the UNO to the farmer, labor and industry", at Des Moines, Iowa, recently, stressed the importance of commodity agreements in the post-war period.

"You can't plan production to prevent surpluses in some crops in some years" Mr. Parker is quoted as saying. "Nature will make for good crop years and lean years. The surpluses must be carried and must be under some kind of control. We must devise some way in which we don't compete in the sale of these surpluses and forget the purpose for which they were produced. You can't have exploitation of the consumer in lean years and exploitation of the producer in times of plenty. There must be something other than nationalistic competitive selling."

What Farm Forums are Saying

North River, Argenteuil Co. "This is our Last Forum discussion of the season. We have had a good attendance and an increasing interest has been shown by our members. If the Forums can do something to unite the farmers and stabilize our markets, then our time has been well spent. May we thank you for your kind co-operation."

—Mrs. M. K. Macdougall.

Anderson's Corners, Huntingdon Co. "We don't think it would be necessary to ration food that is grown here. Few of us would buy more than we actually need. One member said if we are to work hard producing more food we will need all we can eat."

—Allister Neeley.

Mabel, Argenteuil Co. "It was remarked during the evening's discussion that rationing was not such a headache to the city dweller as it was to the farmer because the city man ate many of his meals in restaurants to save on rations at home. The women all agreed that it was quite a problem now, with so many shortages, to cook three meals a day and still satisfy the appetites of hard working men."

—Mrs. James Black.

Eaton Road, Sherbrooke Co. "Our group suggested that another 40% of liquor production should be cut to save wheat for those in need of grain."

—Mrs. Walter Wingeat.

Trout River, Huntingdon Co. "We in this district feel that we have given an all out production for the past six years and all it has produced here is a lot of old men and women who are about worn out".

—Mrs. Gordon Helm.

Dundee Lakeshore, Huntingdon Co. "Forest conservation was discussed at some length. In order to have sugar bushes the latter must not be pastured as cattle are particularly detrimental to maples. Also there should not be such wide-spread cutting of maple trees. Only the dead or dying trees should be removed."

—Mrs. A. H. Fraser.

North Georgetown, Chateaugay Co. "We think the Canadian Government rather than send food to India and China year after year should send a number of good capable farmers instead, to show these people how to farm. If it takes the labour of nine people to feed ten there is something radically wrong with their system of farming."

Iron Hill, Brome Co. "We think our exports should be handled by Government Boards for the reasons that we would know what our price would be for a definite time and also know how much would be wanted of each product yearly."

—Mrs. Herman Hadlock.

Tullochgorum, Chateaugay Co. "Our Forum members thought our exports should be handled by a combination of private agencies and government boards."

South Georgetown East, Chateaugay Co. "The Co-operative is the medium controlled by the producer that

would be the service organization marketing our produce."

—J. J. Anderson.

East Farnham, Brome Co. "We are willing to use a darker flour in order that more bread may be available for people in need overseas, but it doesn't seem right to pay a higher price for high grade white flour to feed livestock. All the local dealers in Way's Mills, Ayer's Cliff, Coaticook, in fact, it is general throughout the district — are forcing farmers to take flour in order to get shorts, bran, middlings (all wheat feeds). Government inspectors have visited local feed stores during the time farmers were there buying feed and these inspectors told the farmers they did not have to take flour in order to get their mill-feeds. In spite of the fact that this practice was banned in August 1943 the conditions still exists. Dealers cannot get the feed without taking so much flour. If all the tons of flour that farmers have been forced to take and feed to livestock had been sent overseas, it would have fed many starving people."

What Farm Forums Are Doing

Arundel No. 4, Argenteuil Co. "During the previous week a list of twenty families seeking enrollment in the Blue Cross through Farm Forum was sent to Mr. Leblanc. Word has been received by the Secretary that these families have been accepted in the Quebec Hospital Service Association."

—Mrs. Homer E. Cooke.

Glenday Road, Sherbrooke Co. "It looks as if the effects of our Lennoxville Ascot Community League are being felt already. A dangerous spot on the highway near Bishop's University is being fenced along the river edge, according to the League's suggestion."

East Farnham, Brome Co. "It was suggested that our recreation period next week take the form of a wax party as it will be right in the middle of the sap run."

Eaton Road, Sherbrooke Co. "Bulwer has arranged for films to be shown on Wednesday, March 13th. Our Forum was invited to attend and anyone else in the district who would be interested."

—Mrs. Walter Wingeat.

Fertile Creek, Chateaugay Co. "The ladies of the Fertile Creek group spent the evening quilting in answer to this week's urgent appeal for clothing for the European countries and arrangements were made for further supplies to be made."

—Mrs. James Stewart.

At the Teheran Conference, Premier Stalin told a story that still has diplomats laughing:

The neighbor of an Arab sheik asked for the loan of a rope. "I cannot lend it," replied the sheik, for I need it to tie up milk with."

"But surely," said the other, "you do not tie up your milk with a rope?"

"Brother," said the sheik, "when you don't want to do something, one reason is as good as another."

What Farm Forums are Asking.

Bonus on Wood and Eggs

Geneva, Argenteuil Co. "There used to be a bonus of \$1.00 on wood, and 3c per dozen on eggs. Who should receive this, the farmer or the dealer?"

—Douglas A. Rodger, Secretary.

ANSWER. "In answer to your enquiry, I may say that these bonuses are no longer in existence. The bonus on eggs was abolished three years ago, and incorporated into the basic price for eggs, so that the producer got the benefit in that way. The basic price for eggs is established by the fact that the special products board of the government buys eggs for export, and pays a certain fixed price, which establishes a floor price in the domestic market. That floor price was increased to include the three cents per dozen, when the bonus was abolished.

"The bonus of \$1 on fuel wood was never paid direct to the producer, because of the very obvious and extreme difficulty of administering it in that way, as producers include a vast number of small producers such as farmers and others, scattered over all provinces, a list of whom it would be very difficult to compile. For that reason, the bonus was paid to dealers who were expected to carry the benefit of the bonus back to producers." C. G. Groff, Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

Keeping Onions Through Winter

Kinnear's Mills, Megantic Co. "What should we do to be able to keep onions through the winter?"

—Floyd Nutbrown, Secretary.

ANSWER. "In answer to the request regarding the storage of onions may I say that the first requirement is to grow the right variety. I would suggest Yellow Globe Danvers as a yellow onion or Red Weathersfield and South Port Red Globe as red onions. The seed should be sown as early as possible in the spring so that the young onions will stand from two to three inches apart. Growth should be kept active by a good basic commercial fertilizer and sufficient moisture. It is absolutely necessary that the weeds be kept under control, otherwise, the small plants will not have any chance to develop good bulbs. When the tops start to fall over, which will be about the third week of August the bulbs should be pulled and thoroughly dried. Following this drying or curing they may be topped and stored. The storage conditions should be cool but above freezing. Furthermore, the storage conditions should be dry. High temperature and low moisture will promote sprout formation towards the latter end of the winter but on the other hand, low temperature and high moisture will promote root formation. This being the case, a combination of the two, that is, low temperature and low moisture is necessary for the proper storage of onions.

"If onions are stored in cold storage the temperature is usually 32° plus or minus 1° with the air dried over cal-

cium chloride bunkers. If they are stored in a common storage, at home, the temperature is usually around 36° which is 4° above freezing. This 4° is more of a safety measure because the temperature is not under absolute control."

—H. R. Murray, Department of Horticulture.

North Clarendon, Pontiac Co. "Does the Co-operative Fédérée send out price lists to farmers on livestock?"

—Mr. L. Lang, Secretary.

ANSWER. "Further to your request addressed to the Adult Education Service, we are today putting your name on our mailing list so that you will receive, in the future, our weekly report on the livestock market."

—U. Lamontagne, Co-opérative Fédérée.

Prices for Cowhides

Kinnear's Mills, Megantic Co. "We would like to know why farmers are only paid for 50 lbs. of a cowhide even if it weighs 100 lbs.

ANSWER. "There is no reason whatever, under any Board regulations, why a farmer should be paid only for 50 lbs. of a cowhide even if it weighs 100 lbs. We would strongly urge the farmer to sell his hides elsewhere.

"There are no regulations governing prices of sales from farmers to dealers but we enclose a copy of Order A-1507 outlining maximum prices when sold to tanners. Our own feeling is that the local dealer must be taking advantage of the situation in some way."

—R. A. Stewart, Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Ear Tags for Calfhood Vaccination

"Farm Forums in Chateaugay County have asked that we help them secure the proper ear tags and forms for calfhood vaccination against Bang disease. They inform us that it is only possible to purchase these materials through an organization, group or club. In other words an individual farmer is unable to have his calves recorded as having been vaccinated.

"Would you mind putting us straight on this matter so that we may pass the information on to the people concerned. We would also like to know where ear tags and forms can be secured."

—Joseph Galway, Assistant-Secretary, Quebec Farm Forums.

ANSWER. "I believe the Farm Forums in Chateaugay County have been misinformed in regard to calfhood vaccination. Calves between the ages of 4 and 8 months can be vaccinated by any registered veterinarian who holds a permit to buy and use the live vaccine. He provides the owner with a certificate of vaccination — no ear tags are necessary. The forms for certification are supplied by the manufacturers of the vaccine to the purchasing veterinarian, who completes them and gives them to the owner as soon as the vaccination is completed.

"An article on calfhood vaccination appeared in the March issue of the Macdonald College Journal".

—Dr. W. E. Swales, Department of Animal Pathology.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clan

*Notes and news of staff members and
former students*

A "Busman's Holiday"

Soldiers coming back from overseas have brought with them all kinds of souvenirs, but Major Guy Shewell of the 5th Anti-tank Regiment is probably the only man who brought back a collection of flies.

Shewell was a confirmed entomologist when he graduated from Macdonald College in 1935, and he apparently carried his love of his profession into the Army with him. In spare moments when his regiment was stationed in England, and on leaves, with his kit bag filled with specimen boxes, carrying a khaki-camouflaged insect net and with forceps, pins and a hand lens in his sunglasses container, he prowled the country-side in search of specimens. He continued his collecting while he was stationed in Italy, getting most of his specimens in the Volturno River Valley and in the Perugia and Ancona districts.

He is an authority on dipterous insects, which to the layman means houseflies, mosquitoes, black flies and certain parasitic flies, and has been collecting and identifying them ever since he left Macdonald College and went to work for the Dominion Government. On discharge from the Army recently, he went back to his old job, in charge of the Diptera section of the Canadian National Collection of Insects.

This National Collection contains around 800,000 specimens. It is the largest in Canada and is the place where entomologists go for an accurate identification of insects. Doctors often depend on a pathologist's identification of tissue before making a final diagnosis or prescribing treatment; entomologists refer to the National Collection for positive identification of the insects they are working with before beginning control measures. These English and Italian specimens brought back by Shewell should help to extend the Collection's identifying service.

Other soldiers at first found something very funny in Shewell's idea of how to spend his leaves, but eventually they began to help him with his collecting. "Unfortunately," he says, "the insects they usually brought me were too large and of a kind in which I was not interested. One of my commanding officers, for instance, was quite annoyed when I refused his offer of a four-inch praying mantis."

Macdonald Grads Given Maritime Appointments

New Brunswick's new Provincial Plant Pathologist is Scott F. Clarkson, B.S.A., M.Sc. from Macdonald College. With his University training and twelve years of experience at the Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology at Fredericton, he brings to New Brunswick's fruit and vegetable industry a fund of knowledge and practical experience which will greatly benefit its future development.

The fruit and vegetable industry has become big business with an estimated annual value of about forty million dollars, and the need for a competent man who could devote full time to the study of production and disease problems has been felt for some time. News of the new appointment was welcomed by New Brunswick's fruit and vegetable growers.

Donald MacLeod has been appointed Assistant in Entomology at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

Mr. MacLeod, a native of Glace Bay, graduated from the N.S.A.C. in 1938, then came to Macdonald College to specialize in Plant Pathology. He obtained his B.Sc.(Agr.) degree in 1940 and returned the following year for post-graduate work, obtaining the M.Sc. degree in 1943. Almost immediately afterwards he enlisted in the R.C.N.V.R. and was commissioned Sub. Lieutenant. He served as executive officer on "Fairmiles" in the north Atlantic.

He has already had a good deal of field experience with plant diseases and insect control. In 1938 he worked with the Provincial Entomologist studying the pea moth in the Pictou County pea growing district; during holidays in 1939 and 1943 he worked in the Annapolis Valley with the Entomology Department and in the summer of 1940 he was assistant agricultural representative in Inverness County. With this background he undertakes his new duties well qualified to teach both the scientific aspects and the practical application of methods of combating and controlling insects and plant diseases.

planting should therefore be an informal plantation of shrubs of various kinds and heights so that a natural effect is produced to fit in with the surrounding terrain. In order to create this effect the plantation must be varied in width, using the taller shrubs in the wide parts and lower ones in the narrow parts. In this way there is a waving outline facing the lawn and an undulating top to the shrubbery. Ordinarily there will be no need for further planting of shrubs about the average farm home grounds. Never set out individual specimens here and there about the lawn; it is meaningless and is very bad taste.

Flowers

As the average farm home grounds are fairly large, all flowers or floral displays should be confined to the grounds at the rear of the house thus leaving the front or main area to the more natural and dignified setting created by the fine, well kept lawn with its furnishings of trees and shrubs. Where this is not possible, put the flower border or bed in the least conspicuous situations in the margin of the lawn or to the side of the dwelling.

The Perennial or Hardy Flower Border

This is the chief source of flowers and a general favorite on account of its permanence and the great variety of plants which may be assembled, thus adding interest in watching each species come into blossom in its season. In making such a border dig it deeply and in the process work in a fairly heavy dressing of well rotted manure. The planting is best done in the fall about the end of September or early October and may also be done in spring if done early enough before growth starts. Where this is the only area devoted to flowers, early flowers such as spring bulbs may be planted in groups and annual flowers of the looser growing types may also be added. It must be understood however that although this plantation of perennial flowers will continue for many years, it should be replanted every five years if good quality of growth and flowers are to be expected. In doing this, lift everything except such plants as the peony, Bleeding Heart, and any others of a slower growing nature, and manure and redig the border. In planting, cut off young pieces from the outside of the various plants, resetting these and discarding the central or older part.

Annual Flowers

This popular class of plants may be raised in various ways depending on the size of plants desired at setting out time the end of May. Seeds may be sown in pots in the house in March, the seedlings transplanted to boxes or to a cold frame, but for the average person the seeds may be sown thinly in a cold frame in April and left undisturbed until planting out time, meanwhile thinning them out if seedlings are too thick.

Mother: "Junior, what do you mean by feeding baby that yeast?"

Junior: "She swallowed my dime and I'm trying to raise the dough."

Cheviots in Australia

Some two years ago I obtained from Tasmania a Cheviot hogget ram of Scottish and Canadian breeding. My purpose in obtaining this ram was to run him with some of my stud Corriedales. The drop of lambs from this mating has proved highly interesting, but it is somewhat early yet to determine the permanent value of the Cheviot-cum-Corriedale as a cross.

In the meantime I have become much impressed by the all-round qualities of the pure bred Cheviot: so much so that twelve months ago I imported from New Zealand six Cheviot ewes sired by a Scottish ram out of Macdonald College, Canada-bred ewes. The lambs dropped last August are splendid specimens and, like their parents, doing well.

I am now definitely of the opinion that there is a big future for the Cheviot in Australia. Perhaps I should qualify this by saying in those parts of the Commonwealth that have a cold winter climate, such as they have in Tasmania, the New England district of N.S.W., and particularly in the greater part of Victoria, where snow is no very uncommon sight and really hot weather is confined to a matter of perhaps twelve weeks throughout the summer period.

My property is only 20 miles from Melbourne, and the terrain is very similar in appearance to some of the less rugged parts of Scotland. The rainfall of 27 inches, is, of course, very different. All the British breeds of sheep do very well here so long as they have reasonable shade and plenty of water to carry them through the hot weather we are supposed to have, and don't by any means always get, in our summer months of December, January and February.

You will see from the foregoing that there is nothing in the weather conditions to prevent Cheviots from becoming a really important success in Australia — particularly in Victoria, and as this State alone has a larger area than the whole of the British Isles put together, you will agree that there should be plenty of room for the breed! Yet nine sheep men out of ten here have neither seen nor heard of the Cheviot although they will admit to having heard of a famous cloth bearing this name.

—Bruce Eltringham.

Editor's note: The above, taken from a recent issue of the *Farming News*, is of interest to Cheviot breeders in Canada. The last shipment of Cheviot sheep sent to New Zealand was organized by the late A. A. MacMillan, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, in 1938.

"A good agricultural background makes a safe republic, and when we cease to have a good agricultural background we cease to have a republic."

—President Truman, May, 1945.

First Farmer: "Potato bugs ate my whole crop in ten days."

Second Farmer: "They ate mine in two days and then roosted in the trees to see if I would plant some more."

Seed Merchant: "That's nothing. Right now there's one over there going through my books to see who has ordered seed for next spring."

The three-year old boy had taken his mother's powder puff and was fixing his face as he had seen her do, when his five-year-old sister grabbed it from him.

"You musn't do that," she said. Only ladies use powder. Gentlemen wash themselves."

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Enter the
NATIONAL BARLEY CONTEST
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\$6,700.00 IN CASH PRIZES

TO WINNERS IN QUEBEC AND ONTARIO

(Sponsored by the Brewing and Malting Industries of Canada)

- 8 PRIZE WINNERS IN EVERY LOCAL REGION IN QUEBEC!**
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The National Barley Contest is being conducted to encourage the growing of improved quality seed and malting barley in 1946. It is open to all bona fide farmers in the recognized malting barley growing areas listed here. These comprise the twelve contest regions.

CHATEAUGUAY
BEAUHARNOIS
HUNTINGDON
ST. JEAN
IBERVILLE
MISSISQUOI
LAPRAIRIE
NAPIERVILLE
ROUVILLE
SHEFFORD

CHAMBLY
VERCHERES
RICHELIEU
VAUDREUIL
SOULANGES
L'ASSOMPTION
JOLIETTE
BERTHIER
MONTCALM

ST. HYACINTHE
BAGOT
NICOLET
YAMASKA
TWO MOUNTAINS
ARGENTEUIL
TERREBONNE
LAVAL
JACQUES CARTIER
HOCHELAGA

The contest will be limited to malting barley O.A.C. 21, Mensury (Ottawa 60), Olli and Montcalm. 3 acres of barley is the minimum requirement to enter the contest.

APPLICATIONS MUST BE IN BY JUNE 1ST

See your District Agronomist at once or write the Provincial Chairman c/o Field Husbandry Branch, Department of Agriculture, Quebec, and get your entry forms and full information as to how you can enter this barley growing contest and win a handsome prize.

NATIONAL BARLEY CONTEST COMMITTEE